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A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades
and of
British Pharmacists throughout the Empire,
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades of the British Empire. It is adopted as an official journal by nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and the West Indies, and its paid-in-advance circulation in Great Britain and all Countries having business relations with the British Empire is intrinsically and numerically unique.

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Summary of this Issue.

The more notable items only are dealt with.

Articles and News.

This issue is the first of Vol. LXXIX.

Portugal has issued revised medicine-tax regulations (p. 39).

Union of the Canadian Boards of Pharmacy is proposed (p. 39).

We comment upon the latest issued Abstracts of Comments on the U.S.P. (p. 49).

The latest Australian tariff decisions regarding druggists' articles are reported on p. 38.

An essential oil has been distilled from wallflowers. Its properties are described on p. 51.

Dr. Leonard Dobbin begins a series of instructive lessons to students on "Oxidation and Reduction in Chemical Analysis" (p. 34).

For giving away unstamped Dutch drops with a sixpenny cake of soap a vendor has been fined under the Medicine-stamp Act (p. 42).

When King George V. and Queen Mary passed 42 Cannon Street last week a photographer "snapped" them, and his picture is on p. 41.

An appeal by the defendant in the National Cash Register Co., Ltd. v. Noble has failed, the Court holding that there was no fraud (p. 42).

Why did Mr. Churchill not receive a deputation from the Pharmaceutical Society about the Shops Bill? Mr. Churchill's answer is on p. 40.

The Home Secretary proposes to appoint next Session a Select Committee to inquire into the sale of secret remedies (p. 40). In commenting upon this we indicate directions in which the inquiry may affect chemists' interests, and how careful they should be as to supporting medical views on this subject (p. 48).

The report of the inspectors under the Explosives Act, which is summarised on p. 49, contains a suggestion for differentiating between licences under the Petroleum Act. The Chief Inspector under the Alkali Act has also submitted his report (p. 50), in which he speaks approvingly of Raschig's lead-chamber theory.

National Insurance Bill.

It is stated that the Committee stage of the Bill will begin on Tuesday, July 4 (p. 54).

A further conference of representatives of the British Medical Association and Mr. Lloyd George was held on Thursday with a view to a compromise (p. 54).

More amendments to the Bill in favour of chemists have been put forward (p. 51).

Mr. J. F. Tocher proposes a series of amendments to give pharmacists adequate representation on health and advisory committees and appointment as Commissioners. He also sets forth in amendments a scheme for free selection of physicians and pharmacists and a rational system of payment (p. 51).

Mr. T. Maltby Clague contributes facts and figures from institutional dispensing which provide a basis for medicine-charges (p. 53).

Irish druggists have presented their case to Sir Henry Robinson of the Local Government Board (p. 54), and it has further expounded by Mr. J. D. Carse in a letter on p. 64.

Many other items of interest, including reports of chemists' meetings, are printed in the section of this issue devoted to the Bill (pp. 51-55).

Trade and Market Matters.

The end of the half-year restricts business on the market, but there is a fair undercurrent of trading. Opium has been excited in Smyrna, prices having advanced about 3s.: morphine and codeine follow the advance. Other products which have appreciated in value include balsam tolu, senega, lime-juice, menthol, quicksilver (seconds), carbolic acid, and copper sulphate. Castor oil, turmeric, clove oil, Canada balsam, and turpentine are on the easier side (p. 59).

B

CORNER FOR STUDENTS.

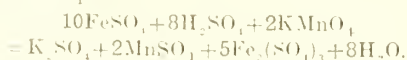
Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Oxidation and Reduction in Chemical Analysis.

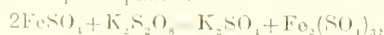
IN this and a series of subsequent short articles it is proposed to deal with the subjects of oxidation and reduction in relation to the practice of qualitative chemical analysis, and chiefly with reference to the analysis of inorganic substances.

In the examination of the reports sent in by students on the analytical exercises in connection with this column, it frequently appears that the writers have not got quite clear ideas regarding these important subjects, and this fact suggested the desirability of treating the whole matter in a more systematic manner and on a more comprehensive scale than was possible in the course of the monthly general remarks during the winter.

The term "oxidation," in the strictest sense, is applied to changes which involve the formation of new compounds with oxygen—when substances which do not contain oxygen in their composition unite with this element, or when substances containing some oxygen combine with a further quantity to form a new compound or new compounds. By a less strict but nevertheless legitimate usage, the term is usually extended so as to embrace kindred changes in which new unions with chlorine or with some other element, instead of oxygen, are concerned, as, for example, when ferrous chloride, FeCl_2 , is converted by direct union with chlorine into ferric chloride, FeCl_3 ; also to changes such as that of ferrous sulphate, FeSO_4 , into ferric sulphate, $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$, in which the additional supply of acid radical necessary for the conversion is furnished from some appropriate source. The chemical operations actually carried out in some of the ordinary methods of conversion of ferrous chloride and sulphate into ferric chloride and sulphate, respectively, do indeed involve processes of oxidation in the strictest sense of the term, but it is not essential that this should be so. Thus when dilute sulphuric acid and potassium permanganate are added to a solution of ferrous sulphate, the hydrogen of the sulphuric acid is converted into water—i.e., it is oxidised—by union with part of the oxygen of the permanganate, while the acid radical of the sulphuric acid enters partly into union with the potassium and the manganese of the permanganate to form the sulphates of these metals, and partly into union with the ferrous sulphate to convert it into ferric sulphate:



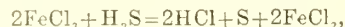
Here the conversion is accompanied by oxidation in the strictest sense—the oxidation of the hydrogen of the sulphuric acid. When, however, the conversion is effected, as it can be, by simply boiling the solution of ferrous sulphate with potassium persulphate:



it is in a less strict and somewhat different sense that this is regarded as a case of oxidation. It is to be noted that the resulting ferric salt is referred to the higher basic oxide of iron, ferric oxide, Fe_2O_3 , while the ferrous salt is referred to the lower oxide, ferrous oxide, FeO . Salts corresponding to the higher oxide of a metal which, like iron, forms two basic oxides, are regarded as being on a higher level of oxidation than those corresponding to the lower oxide, and the production of the former salts from the latter is, in consequence, commonly described as oxidation.

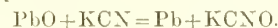
Reduction (or de-oxidation as it is sometimes, but much less commonly, called) is the chemical reverse of oxidation—i.e., it includes operations which involve the removal of oxygen. The term "reduction" might be applied in a strict sense to changes involving only the removal of oxygen, but by usage it also is employed in a more extended sense, and embraces such changes as the conversion of ferric chloride and sulphate into ferrous chloride and sulphate, respectively, without regard to whether these changes involve the actual removal of oxygen or not. Thus the conversion of

ferric chloride into ferrous chloride by means of hydrogen sulphide:



is commonly described as reduction, although there is not any transference of oxygen concerned in the change. The resulting ferrous chloride corresponds to the basic oxide of iron which is on a lower level of oxidation than the ferric oxide to which ferric chloride is referred.

It is perhaps of some consequence to point out that oxidation and reduction commonly take place side by side in the same interaction, one substance taking up oxygen and becoming oxidised at the expense of another which gives up its oxygen, or a part of it, and becomes reduced. Thus in the interaction of lead oxide with potassium cyanide on charcoal in the blowpipe flame, the lead oxide, PbO , is reduced to lead, while the potassium cyanide is oxidised to potassium cyanate:



The substances which act as oxidising and as reducing agents, respectively, are of very varied descriptions, and so, likewise, are the conditions under which they act. Some are only of use at high temperatures, while others are usually employed at ordinary temperatures, and frequently in dilute aqueous solutions; some require the presence of an acid, some that of an alkali; others again are active under widely varying conditions; and so forth. These points will be illustrated, later, in the descriptions of the mode of action of individual substances.

ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

The Timothy White Co., Ltd., are effecting improvements at their branch at 39 High Street, Guildford.

Boots Ltd. have purchased at auction, for 380*l.*, business premises at 21 Howard Street South, Great Yarmouth.

Mr. T. W. Hodgkiss, drug-dealer, 68 Market Street, Tottington, near Bury, has applied to the Lancashire County Court for a poison-licence.

Mr. J. A. Foster, F.I.C., of Hull, has been appointed as an outside analyst to the Admiralty. Mr. Foster is public analyst to the East Riding County Council.

A fire broke out at the pharmacy of Mr. W. Llewelyn Evans, Ph.C., St. Davids, on the afternoon of June 24, due to the ignition of some turpentine. With the aid of neighbouring shopkeepers the flames were subdued by means of buckets of water.

At the Cheshire Quarter Sessions on June 26 it was stated on behalf of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., that the two outstanding assessments had now been agreed upon as follows: Middleswich 4,395*l.*, rateable 2,970*l.*; Lostock Gralam 13,310*l.*, rateable 9,000*l.*. The appeal was allowed, with costs.

The Executive Committee which has been formed for the purpose of making arrangements for the holding of an Optical Convention and Exhibition of Optical and Allied Instruments in 1912 has already secured guarantees amounting to 650*l.*. It is hoped to secure a guarantee fund of not less than a thousand guineas.

The following amounts were spent on disinfectants by the Public Health Department of the City of London: On deodorising and "denaturalising" condemned meat and disinfecting public conveniences, 90*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*; disinfecting roadways, etc., 17*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; disinfecting premises, drain-testing, and sundries, 30*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

Royal Society of Arts silver medals have been awarded for the following papers, among others, which were read during the past session: Dr. Leonard Hill, F.R.S., "Caisson Sickness and Compressed Air"; Mr. James Cantlie, F.R.C.S., "Plague"; Professor Raoul Pictet, "Les Basses Températures"; and Captain R. Muirhead Collins, "The Commonwealth of Australia."

There was a record entry at the fourth annual pansy show (six blooms, any varieties) at the horticultural

society formed by employes of Messrs. Ferris & Co., Bristol. The judging was done by Mr. A. H. Sage, F.R.H.S., who awarded the first prize to Mr. H. Hodge, and the second to Mr. R. Sainsbury. Messrs. J. Pearce, F. J. Bennett, J. W. Still, J. Rayson, G. Baker, with 10 points each, tied for third place.

Lambeth Guardians' Drug Accounts.

The Lambeth Guardians considered on June 28 a report on the cost of drugs and chemists' sundries at their school and children's infirmary at Norwood. The expenditure for the various half-years was: Ending October 1, 1909, 81*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; March 26, 1910, 74*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*; October 1, 1910, 98*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; and March 31, 1911, 143*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* The medical officer reported that the increase was due to several factors. There had been two very bad summers, which might account for the debilitated condition of the children coming into the schools for the last twelve months, necessitating feeding up with cod-liver oil and malt, while the same treatment had to be given to a number of children who attended schools at some distance, and who in consequence became thin and run down. In order to stop chilblains, the children had been supplied constantly with a London Hospital Pharmacopoeia preparation, with very good results, but this remedy contained a quantity of glycerin, which was an expensive drug, and which had advanced in price last year. Moreover there had been an increase in the number of operations. Mr. F. Fielder said the question arose from a report of the doctor, who said the general health of the children was good. If that is so, why should there be an increase in the expenditure on drugs? The doctor replied that the better health of the children was due to the increased use of drugs. The Chairman said the Schools Committee, who had considered the report, had come to the conclusion that the word "drugs" covered a very wide area. It was stated that the Board got good value for their money, with the addition of good health for the children. The Board considered the doctor's report as satisfactory, and resolved to take no action.

Chemists and the Coronation.

The Lancaster Chemists' Association was represented in the local Coronation procession by Mr. W. Arkle and Mr. S. Taylor.

The Alexander Musical Society entertained 1,000 poor and aged people at the Temperance Hall, Birmingham, on June 21. Mr. E. C. Thomas, of the Birmingham office of Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., organised the entertainment.

In the Accrington Coronation procession on June 22, of the several prizes awarded for the most effective display Messrs. W. Metcalfe & Co. obtained the first prize and Messrs. Blythe were placed second. Both firms are manufacturing chemists.

The Manchester Pharmaceutical Association was represented in the Manchester Coronation procession by Messrs. George S. Woolley (President), J. C. Kidd (Vice-President), A. L. Blain, Harry Kemp, A. J. Pidd (Treasurer), James Grier, M.Sc. (Hon. Sec.).

Pharmacy was officially represented in the civic procession of dignitaries attending the special Coronation service at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, the representatives being Messrs. F. R. Sergeant and T. Freeman, Vice-President and Secretary of the local Pharmaceutical Association.

Mr. E. J. Bishop, chemist, as Mayor of Folkestone, attended the Coronation ceremony at Westminster Abbey, with the Barons of the Cinque Ports. The Barons were attired in Court costumes of the Early Victorian period, and were assigned places immediately below the screen at the entrance to the choir. During the Coronation ceremony they held the banners of State which were carried at the head of the Royal procession.

Alderman F. Bird, Coventry, as Chairman of the local Children's Demonstration Committee, was largely responsible for the striking success of the children's procession from Pool's Meadow in which some 24,000 children took part. Alderman Bird gave four guineas in prizes for neatness and effectiveness of costume, orderliness of marching, etc. The "Lady Godiva" pageant, revived for the

Coronation, proved to be very picturesque and highly successful.

International Congress of Applied Chemistry.

The eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry will be held in Washington and New York, U.S.A., from September 4 to 13, 1912, under the patronage of the President of the United States. Professor Edward W. Morley, Sc.D., Ph.D., LL.D., is Hon. President of the Congress, Mr. Wm. H. Nichols, Sc.D., LL.D., the President, and Dr. Bernhard C. Hesse, 25 Broad Street, New York City, Secretary. The Congress is divided into the following sections and sub-sections:

- I. Analytical Chemistry.
- II. Inorganic Chemistry.
- IIIa. Metallurgy and Mining.
- IIIb. Explosives.
- IIIc. Silicate Industries.
- IV. Organic Chemistry.
- IVa. Coal-tar Colours and Dyestuffs.
- Va. Industry and Chemistry of Sugar.
- Vb. Indiarubber and other Plastics.
- Vc. Fuels and Asphalt.
- Vd. Fats, Fatty Oils, and Soap.
- Vc. Paints, Drying Oils, Varnishes.
- VIa. Starch, Cellulose, and Paper.
- VIb. Fermentation.
- VII. Agricultural Chemistry.
- VIIIa. Hygiene.
- VIIIb. Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
- VIIIc. Bromatology and Pharmacology.
- VIIId. Physiological Chemistry.
- IX. Photo-chemistry.
- Xa. Electro-chemistry.
- Xb. Physical Chemistry.
- XIa. Law and Legislation affecting Chemical Industry.
- XIb. Political Economy and Conservation of Natural Resources.

Papers will be accepted for reading and discussion in all the above sections, preference being given to those specially adapted for international discussion. They must be sent in not later than July 1, 1912. A preliminary pamphlet has been prepared, and may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary of the British Organising Committee, Mr. Charles G. Cresswell, Society of Chemical Industry, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W. From this we find that the officials of the Pharmaceutical Chemistry Section are:

President: Joseph P. Remington, Ph.M., Philadelphia, Pa.
Vice-President: V. Coblenz, Ph.D., New York.
Secretaries: George D. Rosengarten, Ph.D., P.O. Box 1625, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Albert Plaut, 120 William Street, New York.
 Samuel P. Sadtler, Ph.D., 39 South 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Business Address of the Section: P.O. Box 1625, Philadelphia, Pa.

Birmingham Notes.

Mr. F. B. Winfield, son of Mr. Winfield, Ph.C., Solihull, has been elected to a Foundation Scholarship of 50*l.* for natural science at Downing College, Cambridge.

Mr. W. F. Southall, at the Edgbaston Botanical Gardens Coronation garden party on June 23, arranged a fine series of Eastern scenes for the delectation of the visitors.

Sir Thomas Barclay presented the Lord Mayor of Birmingham last week with the official robes to be worn by him at the Coronation. The subscribers were a number of leading citizens.

Pharmacists in the Midlands are proceeding silently and hopefully with their amendments to the Insurance Bill. The whole of the trade has been circularised, and the M.P.s have also received the resolution which was passed at the last Council-meeting of the Midland Pharmaceutical Association.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Eighteen drug-samples were examined by the Hampstead analyst during 1910. All were genuine.

The Lambeth Medical Officer states in his last report that ten samples of drugs examined were all found to be genuine.

The City of London medical officer, in his report for the four weeks ending June 10, states that among the 83

samples submitted for analysis were eight of pepper, six of lime-water, six of almond oil, four of camphorated oil, three each of boric ointment and milk of sulphur, two each of cayenne pepper and sugar of milk, and one each of zinc ointment, iron pill, and pepper. Only one drug-sample (lime water 15 per cent. deficient in lime) was adulterated. The vendor is to be cautioned.

Contracts.

Wolstanton and Burslem Guardians.—Mr. A. P. Tiley, chemist, Burslem, for drugs.

West End Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis.—Mr. W. Martindale, for medicines, etc.

Hull Guardians.—Mr. E. Ryley, chemist, Hull, appointed druggist for six months.

Kidderminster Guardians.—Davies, Sons & Co., Derby, for the supply of drugs at 49/ 1s. 8d.

Whitby School Managers.—Mr. F. Falkingbridge, Whitby, appointed chemist for six months.

Metropolitan Asylums Board. Barrett & Elers, Ltd., for the supply of carbonic acid gas from June 25 to December 30, 1911.

Eastry Guardians.—Mr. A. E. Woodruff, chemist and druggist, Eastry, for the supply of chemists' sundries during the ensuing quarter.

Camberwell Guardians.—For annual supplies: C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., for all drugs required except certain tinctures, carbolic acid, etc., at 40 per cent. off their catalogue prices; Apothecaries' Society, the remaining drugs, at 22½ per cent. off their catalogue prices; A. Berliner, bandages (white), 3-in. 14s. gross, 2½-in. 11s. 6d. gross; S. Maw, Son & Sons, bandages (grey), 3-in. 15s. gross, 2½-in. 12s. 10d. gross; cotton wool at (a) 1s. 0½d. lb., (b) 7½d. lb.; tow, 2½d. lb.; cyanide gauze, 4½d. per 6 yards pkt.; pink jaconet, 1s. 2d. per yard; Robinson & Sons, Ltd., lint, 1s. 1½d. lb.; tow, 4½d. lb.; boric lint, 9½d. lb.; plain sterilised gauze, 2s. 3d. lb. pkt. The contract of S. Maw, Son & Sons for surgical sundries is to be renewed for twelve months at 10 per cent. off list prices.

Cricket.

On June 22 the Leicester Pharmacy Athletic Club played the Leicester Thursday C.C. The latter club batted first, and ran up a score of 148. Pharmacy made 103 for nine wickets, the match ending in a draw. F. Peberdy, for the Chemists, took six wickets for 39. H. Chell batted well for 19, while E. Tomlin carried his bat for 33.

From Various Courts.

At Maryport on June 16, Andrew Boyman, described as a Carlisle chemist, was fined 1/ and costs for travelling on the Maryport and Carlisle Railway without having paid the fare.

The Bridgend Magistrates on June 24 sentenced Benjamin Rose, described as a labourer, to gaol for a month for breaking open a showcase outside the shop of Mr. John James, chemist, and stealing articles to the value of 15s.

At the Guildhall Police Court, London, on June 24, Albert Knight (23) was remanded on a charge of stealing 10s. by means of a trick from the Bishopsgate branch of Boots Ltd. Accused went into the shop ostensibly to purchase twopennyworth of pills, and then proceeded to "ring the changes."

At the June sitting of the Bury County Court, Joseph Matson, chemist and druggist, Market Place, Ramebottom, was sued by his wife for 23/ 2s., twenty-two weeks' arrears of maintenance money due under a separation order made on July 23, 1910. Defendant failed to appear, and judgment was given against him for the sum claimed, with costs, to be paid at the rate of 1/ 1s. per week.

At Lambeth Police Court, Hans Muller (28), Lewisham, Frederick Brooks (37) and his wife (32), Stockwell, and Mark Sidney Gage (37), Luton, were remanded on a charge of obtaining goods by false pretences, through representing that they were carrying on a wholesale export business and on the strength of cross-references. The Thornton-Pickard Manufacturing Co., Altrincham, had supplied accused with cameras to the value of 47/ 3s. 9d., which had not been paid for.

Mr. Justice Scrutton and a common jury heard in the King's Bench Division on June 20-21 an action for damages for breach of promise of marriage by Miss Jessie Ellen Campbell against Mr. Harry Hill, assistant with his father, a South Hackney chemist. The defence was that the engagement had been terminated by mutual consent; or alternatively that the plaintiff had an imperfect knowledge of domestic duties. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for 35/ damages, for which judgment was entered, with costs.

At Clerkenwell Police Court on June 27, Edward Fitzgerald (45), a clerk, of King's Avenue, Greenford, was charged with stealing during the past eighteen months 1,000/., the moneys of his employers, Marshalls, Ltd., chemists and perfumers, and the liquidator, John E. Edwards, at Colebrooke Row, Islington. Mr. Ricketts said that the firm was in voluntary liquidation for the purposes of reconstruction. An examination of the books showed that a sum, which probably amounted to nearly 2,000/., had gone. The prisoner was confidential clerk at a salary of 37s. 6d. per week; but it was found that he was living at the rate of something like 1,000/ a year. He was living in a house in the country with four acres of ground, kept his own pony and trap, and had a groom, a gardener, and an odd man, as well as a general servant. The officer who arrested him drove him, at his request, to the railway station in his own trap. Detective-Sergeant Castleton said he told the prisoner that an explanation would be required, and he replied, "I have had a lot of money, but not so much as you say." The case was remanded.

IRISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

The salary of Mr. J. J. McHugh, compounder to the Athy Dispensary and Workhouse, has been increased from 50/ to 65/.

Mr. J. P. Timmon, Ph.C., proprietor of the Medical Hall, Navan, has been elected Vice-President of the Trim Industrial Schools Committee.

The Dublin Technical Education Committee have decided to form a class for the study of pharmacy, and are advertising for a qualified teacher.

Mr. Joseph H. Bowden, Ph.C., proprietor of Brooks's Pharmacy, Lower Baggot Street, Dublin, has taken in an adjoining house with a view to enlarging his pharmacy accommodation.

Mr. R. F. Blake, Belfast, analyst to the Cookstown Board of Guardians, has resigned that post, as he considers the remuneration given him entirely inadequate.

Mr. W. J. Jones, Ph.C., Waterford, has issued a new price-list, in which he emphasises the advantages offered in the compounding department and the optical side. The proprietary articles are priced according to the P.A.T.A. scale. There are also photographic and dental departments.

Belfast Notes.

The stock of Mr. James Cairns, druggist, 112 Nelson Street, Belfast, was sold by auction last week owing to the retirement of Mr. Cairns from business.

Mr. J. Richardson, registered druggist, Woodstock Road, Belfast, has opened a business at 17 Cromac Street, under the title of the Ulster Oil and Drug Stores.

The Belfast Fire Brigade on June 19 received a call to the premises of Mr. J. H. Lytle, at 56 Bond Street, known as the North of Ireland Chemical Works. The fire was extinguished after twenty minutes' work.

At Belfast Police Court on June 26, Joseph Thompson and James Thompson were further remanded for a week on a charge of breaking and entering the premises of Mr. Samuel L. Cleland, Ph.C., 247 Duncairn Gardens, on June 11, and wounding Police Constable Leslie, who caught them in the act.

It was intimated on June 19, at a special meeting of the committee of the Belfast Branch of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, that Mrs. Payne, wife of Mr. J. C. C. Payne, J.P., Ph.C., Dublin Road, desired to be relieved from the position of joint secretary of the Ladies' Committee. Mrs. Payne's resignation was received with regret.

Mr. J. D. Carse, registered druggist, Woodstock Road, Belfast, has written to the "Belfast News Letter" regarding the influence of earthquakes in causing cold weather. He argues that earth-tremors set free large quantities of ice in the Polar regions, and that this ice brought down into the Atlantic results in a corresponding coldness and rawness in the weather. Mr. Carse predicts cold, raw weather "on or about the first or second week in September and afterwards."

SCOTTISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

Claims against the late Mr. William Henderson, chemist and druggist, Kirn, are to be lodged with Mr. J. M. Henderson, solicitor, 10 Newmarket Street, Falkirk.

Mr. Findlay, who has acted as manager of Mr. Leslie's branch shop at 66 Sunnyside Road, Aberdeen, will open the shop at 63 Urquhart Road, Aberdeen, previously occupied by Mr. James M. Patton.

Edinburgh.

Claims against the late Mr. David Gamley, retired chemist, 4 Gladstone Terrace, Edinburgh, are to be lodged with Messrs. Balfour & Manson, S.S.C., 77 Hanover Street, Edinburgh.

There were not many representatives of local pharmacy in the Coronation procession which took place on June 22. Mr. Robert Nicoll, 8 Roseneath Street, sent his pony trap (used for delivering goods), and Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co. had one or two light lorries.

Last week a whale, stranded near Musselburgh, was taken possession of by a Customs officer and sent to a Lothian chemical company, presumably to be turned into *£ s. d.* It seems that the Crown has the first claim even on "monsters of the deep" that have been cast ashore.

A local newspaper, in the course of a well-informed leading article on the National Insurance Bill, spoke of the better system of dispensing prescriptions, almost always by chemists, in vogue in Scotland. The "leader" concluded by recommending that there should be absolute freedom of choice of doctor and chemist by those who will become insured under the proposed scheme.

FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

THE COMMERCE IN MORPHINE AND COCAINE.—The Minister of Commerce has made inquiries among the wholesale drug-trade for details and statistics concerning the commerce in morphine and cocaine in France, as well as the quantities produced and exported. It appears that there is only one maker of cocaine in this country at the present time and none of salts of morphine, the latter being imported principally from England, but also from Germany.

QUID PRO QUO.—On the subscription-list opened by the "Figaro" for policemen injured in the execution of their duty figure several names of pharmacists; MM. René Dubois, Victor Rémy, Victor Charlot, Adolphe Flacon, Alphonse Barbe, all figure for 100*f.* apiece. The recent riots of "preparators," breakage of pharmacy-windows, and the subsequent necessary police measures will sufficiently explain this well-timed generosity of the practitioners towards their protectors.

MONUMENT TO A BOTANIST.—A monument to the memory of Camille Brunotte, the late distinguished professor at the Nancy Superior School of Pharmacy, was inaugurated last Sunday. Placed in the "Alpine Garden" of Mont-habey (an interesting botanical establishment situated on the side of the Hohneck and originated by Professor Brunotte himself), the bronze medallion, by Bussière, a Lorraine sculptor, is fixed on a huge block of Alsatian granite. Colleagues, pupils, and friends of the deceased Vosgien botanist attended the simple but impressive ceremony of inauguration.

BANK-NOTE INCIDENT.—A curious incident occurred recently at the apartment of M. Gabail Simanto, a pharmacist residing in the Rue Mayran, Paris. He had a relative from Constantinople staying with him, and on retiring to rest this gentleman, in a prudent mood, placed a parcel of one hundred Turkish bank-notes under the bed-sheets, but quite forgot them in the morning. The housemaid when making the bed shook the sheets out of the window, and the whole of the notes fluttered down into the street, where a number of them were picked up and handed to the concierge of the house, but some of them fell into the hands of boys, less honest, who made off with them.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF FRENCH PHARMACISTS.—Caen, the burial-place of William the Conqueror, is preparing to receive the yearly gathering of French pharmacists. The General Association, which is a union of eighty-nine societies representing 7,200 members, has decided, in view of the Norman Millennium, the comparative proximity to Paris, and other reasons, to accept the cordial invitation of M. Dubois and his colleagues of the Norman Federation to hold the 1911 General Assembly in the historical city. The great hall of the Hôtel de Ville has been secured for this function, which will be held on July 6. Preliminary meetings of the Committee and Council of the Association are fixed for July 4 and 5, and the "permanence" organised at the offices of the Syndicat d'Initiative du Calvados will be opened on July 3. Interesting and remarkably cheap afternoon excursions (the fare never exceeds half-a-crown) have been arranged to the seaside, the "Norman Switzerland," Trouville, and Havre, and a banquet will close the proceedings on July 6. The most interesting discussion at the meeting will probably be on Early Closing.

SECRET DRUGS AND MODERN MIRACLES.—On the "Granite Coast," as the Brittany seaboard round Lannion is aptly termed, stands the Isle of St. Gildas—the worthy Cenobite's name will be familiar to all readers of Victor Hugo's "Fiancée du Timbalier." When there at Whitsuntide on a short visit I found the peasants of the district leading their horses in solemn procession to be blessed at the saint's chapel. But let me rather literally quote the little local guide published by the Syndicat d'Initiative, of which M. Alain Largeat, pharmacist at Lannion, is the general secretary, and leave to him the responsibility of the curious statements:

"At the 'pardon' of St. Gildas it is necessary, to obtain a favour (*grâce*), to walk three times in silence around the chapel, repeating prayers. Once the horses have been led round, a special bread is brought, which never becomes mouldy, and which is consecrated by rubbing it on the head of the saint. Pieces of this bread are given to the horses in cases of sickness. If not used, the bread must be burnt, and not thrown to fowls. If it be pecked up by these innocent creatures, as soon as they have swallowed it they become crazy and commence to leap in the air to a great height. Doubtless the makers of the bread mix some drug with the dough."

Perhaps some *C. & D.* readers can identify the remarkable drug which cures all the ills horseflesh is heir to and makes chickens jump thus. It might make the fortune of a circus proprietor—healthy horses and performing chickens!

BUSINESS KNOWLEDGE is essential to everyone connected with the retail drug-trade. It helps to turn examination knowledge into money. A great aid to getting business knowledge is our book entitled "Opening a Pharmacy," published at 2*s.* 6*d.* (by post from 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., 2*s.* 9*d.*). It may be obtained from most wholesale houses at the published price.

AUSTRALASIAN NEWS.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of nine Societies of Chemists in Australia and New Zealand, as well as to other Chemists in business there.

The Commonwealth.

AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION.—The final census returns give the following figures of the population. The corresponding figures for the last census are also given:

	1911	1901
New South Wales	1,648,212	1,354,646
Victoria	1,315,000	1,201,070
Queensland	603,908	498,129
South Australia... ..	411,161	363,157
West Australia... ..	280,316	184,124
Tasmania	190,898	172,475
Total for Australia	4,449,496	3,773,801

TARIFF DECISIONS.—Supplement No. 21 to the "Customs Tariff Guide" contains notification of the following decisions by the Department of Trade and Customs, Melbourne: "Lisodis" liquid-soap distributor, 25 per cent.; Ramet's automatic and tilting liquid-soap distributor, 25 per cent.; "N. M." leather-dressing stain, 35 per cent.; saponaceous mixture of creosote, in 5-gal. drums free, otherwise 10 per cent.; Jeyes' fluid, bulk free, otherwise 10 per cent.; lysol, bulk free, otherwise 10 per cent.; Enamo glue, 1½d. lb.; rain-gauges, 25 per cent.; albumen casein glue, 1½d. lb.; hygrometers, 25 per cent.; leather ink (shellac dissolved in strong borax solution together with coal-tar dye), 35 per cent.; fusel oil, 14s. gal., denaturated free; filter-paper in form of discs and cups, 25 per cent.; grease pencils (wooden pencils with a core of grease for smearing on motorists' goggles to prevent adhesion of moisture), free; hospital sinks, 25 per cent.; Cannon's concentrated size, 1½d. lb.; spectacle cases (gold or silver plated), 25 per cent.; wax enamel (leather stain), 35 per cent.; Vacbot (boot-sole finish), 35 per cent.—Supplement No. 22: "Ledkore" dampcourse (sheet lead coated with bitumen), free; antineurasthin, 15 per cent.; brewing compound (food-preservative, mainly boric acid), 20 per cent.; hide and skin soaker (sodium bi-sulphite and sulphite solution), 20 per cent.; Papain (Dr. Finkler's), 15 per cent.; "Railroad" fluid (disinfecting oil), 10 per cent.; "Fimphix" (starchflour substitute for dextrin), free; Spratts' hound meal (Rodnim), 1d. lb.; marine glue (pitch), 25 per cent.; safety bate (chemical preparation used in manufacture of leather), free; liquid soap (mixture of soap, mineral oil, and siliceous matter, used by rope-manufacturers), 25 per cent.; "Vnette" juice (prepared from bearberry berries, used by tanners and as lemon-juice substitute), 9d. gal.—Supplement No. 23: Perfume bags, 25 per cent.; bisto (starch, etc., for thickening gravies), 15 per cent.; Casso (for removing carbon deposits from motor cylinders), free; ammon. hydrosulph., free; tin protochloride, in 1-lb. bottles, free; Lak cit infants' food, free; Le Page's liquid glue, 25 per cent.; "Kisten hammut-peck kappa" (cask coating), free; Trefol (non-spirituous essential oil), free; "Velurc" paint, 6s. cwt., or 15 per cent.; effervescent bath salt (Bromley), 25 per cent.; burnt sugar beer-colouring, 1½d. lb.; Mackenzie's polygraph ink (for obtaining pulse-records), free; gutta-percha tooth-stopping, free.

New South Wales.

PHARMACY BOARD.—The monthly meeting was held on May 9, Mr. A. Wadsworth in the chair. Mr. W. Tait, of Parkes, wrote asking whether an amicable arrangement could not be arrived at by which he could receive a certificate of registration. It was resolved to reply that the Board has no power to come to any "amicable arrangement," but have simply to administer the Act. It was agreed to ask the Acting Treasurer to receive a deputation in regard to the proposed amendments to the Pharmacy Act and the Poisons Act.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting on May 9 Mr. Durno resigned his position on the Council owing to pressure of business. The resignation was accepted with

regret. It was pointed out that as Parliament was to meet on May 19 steps should be taken in regard to the question of early closing. Mr. Wadsworth explained that the meeting of chemists of the metropolitan area had agreed to nine o'clock as the closing hour, and the question now was whether the Council would fall in with the decision arrived at by the meeting. It was eventually resolved to co-operate with the delegates elected by the meeting and to join them in their deputation to the minister.

Victoria.

THE LATE MR. GRIMWADE.—A tablet to the memory of the late Mr. F. S. Grimwade has been unveiled at Holy Trinity Church, Balaclava, by Archbishop Clarke, assisted by the Vicar of the Parish, the Rev. F. G. Masters, and Mr. E. Frewin. The Archbishop, in the course of an address, said that Mr. Grimwade was his most faithful and wisest friend, not only noble in character but generous in action and wise in counsel.

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in British South Africa, as well as to other chemists in business there.

The Union.

THERE is a greater demand for than supply of qualified assistants in South Africa. Firms needing assistants state that it is difficult to get men to leave the Old Country, although good wages are offered.

THE DRUG-TRADE is suffering somewhat from a slump. First of all it is the ending of the financial year, and business is not likely to pick up for this reason. The printers' strike at Cape Town has seriously interfered with the purchasing power in the Cape Province, while there has been overbuying and, as winter months prevail, there is no outlet for stocks. In the Transvaal, in consequence of reckless buying, for the most part by the smaller concerns, these have had to realise under cost or at cost to meet liabilities, and this naturally reflects on the ordinary traders. Durban is enjoying her usual good season, the spending power being excellent and the drug-trade prosperous. The financial status of the drug-trade at Durban is, on the whole, possibly the best in South Africa to-day.

ON THE ROAD.—The average British export concern is apt to blame its representative in South Africa for not "getting busy" unduly. The extraordinary cost of travel, licences, etc., are not taken into consideration, and remunerations, though contained in a contract and specially mentioned therein, not kept. More than one South African representative is waiting for commission due at the end of last December; at least one for the proportion due to him under contract for his travelling allowance at a guaranteed amount per month, the only intimation being that the "firm is looking into the matter." And then export firms wonder that reliable men are not offering. Of course there is another side to the question. Many men come out to South Africa and fall by the wayside for different reasons; but such men are generally from Europe, so that they know nothing of the country, nothing of its pleasures or its drawbacks. The majority of them will say, after their first trip through the country, "I want to get home." "Travel in South Africa is all very well if you can appreciate it all; if you can't, keep away," is the advice of one of the oldest men on the road.

Cape of Good Hope.

PERSONAL.—Mr. M. Elgar, of Messrs. Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N.J., was in Cape Town when the mail left.

NEW BUSINESSES.—M. Louis Ronheir, of the Union Commerciale Française, Paris, has established a permanent office at 4 Lower Adderley Street, Cape Town. He will carry stocks of the more important French lines selling in South Africa.—The South African Sales Co., whose

headquarters are at Durban, have now permanent offices at Cape Town, located at the foot of Adderley Street.

Transvaal.

MINER'S PHTHISIS is a serious question on the Rand. At a Congress of Cornishmen held at Johannesburg on June 3 more than one speaker blamed the men themselves; in fact the men took the risks with the idea of making more money.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

MR. H. H. LYMAN, president of Messrs. Lymans, Ltd., Montreal, and Messrs. Lyman Bros, Ltd., Toronto, is now on a visit to England.

MR. A. B. EVANS, vice-president of the National Drug and Chemical Co., sailed from Montreal with his family on June 9 by the s.s. *Megantic* for Liverpool, and will spend several months in England.

COCAINE SALE.—David Mills was, at Montreal, fined \$50, or one month's imprisonment, for selling cocaine, and a similar fine for selling morphine. This is the first case which has occurred under the new law.

MR. H. J. ROSE, who was the first secretary of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, died recently at Ontario, California. Mr. Rose was formerly in business in Toronto, the pharmacy he owned being now carried on by Hargreaves Bros.

HABIT-FORMING DRUGS.—It has been decided in the Victoria (B.C.) Police Court that the Habit-forming Drug Act, which recently came into force, only controls the handling of cocaine and other drugs by druggists, physicians, veterinary surgeons and dentists. A barber was prosecuted for supplying cocaine, and it was successfully pleaded in defence that only a Dominion Act can deal with the criminal actions of the public at large. The B.C. Pharmaceutical Association is to appeal against the Magistrate's decision.

QUEBEC PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting was held in Quebec on June 12, Mr. J. E. Tremble in the chair. There were about thirty members present. Mr. S. Lachance, the Treasurer, reported a balance in hand of \$5,000. The President referred to the new Cocaine Act as likely to cause much trouble to chemists and doctors. It will be irksome to the druggists, he said, because under the Act the repetition of any prescription containing morphine and other products of opium is forbidden. This means that a prescription containing, say, heroin, which is a modification of morphine and is frequently required in cough medicines, cannot be taken to the druggist to be made up again when the first bottle is used up, but must be re-written and signed by the doctor. To meet this requirement a red label has been found necessary for the dispensing-book to affix on all such prescriptions, showing at a glance that they must not be repeated. Naturally, until this law becomes known, the public will be inclined to resent the refusal of the drug-stores in this respect. Another matter on which a note of warning was sounded was that of branch stores conducted without a qualified assistant in charge. The President said it will be the duty of the Association to pursue offenders in this respect, even members of the Association. For the six vacancies on the Council the following were elected: Messrs. J. E. Tremble, A. J. Laurence, J. E. W. Lecours, Joseph Contant, O. H. Tansey, and E. J. Nadeau.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—The semi-annual meeting of the Council was held during the week beginning June 5, Mr. Hargreaves, President, in the chair. In the course of his address, the President suggested that the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the teaching school should be commemorated by founding a prize of \$25 annual value to be awarded for the best herbarium of Canadian plants. This, however, was not endorsed by the Council. The President also referred to the practice of cutting prices, which he characterised as "not scientific, expert, or righteous, but strictly evil." The report of the Education Committee, which was presented

on June 6, approved of the suggestion made by the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association for the establishment of a Dominion Board of Pharmacy with powers to grant certificates of registration covering the entire Dominion and based on registration by the provincial boards. The committee expressed the wish that arrangements be made at once for reciprocity of certificates between Manitoba and Ontario. A special committee was appointed with a view to considering the advisability of establishing an employment bureau in connection with the College. The Registrar-Treasurer's report showed balances in hand of \$2,534.18, the receipts (fees, fines, etc.) amounting to \$12,540.07. It was resolved to continue membership of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, one speaker declaring that, in comparison with the British Pharmaceutical Conference and the American Pharmaceutical Association, the C.P.A. had accomplished great things during the three years of its existence.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW CUBAN BILL REGULATING PHARMACIES.—The United States Consul at Havana reports that, shortly before its adjournment in February, the Cuban Senate passed a Bill regulating the practice of the profession of pharmacy and that this Bill has now gone to the Chamber of Representatives. The Minister adds that while making future requirements relatively strict the Bill provides for the continuation of acquired rights by the proprietors of pharmacies already established under Decree 1024, of October 20, 1908.

DR. CÉSAR CHICOTE, a Spanish pharmacist, whose reputation is international, was entertained to a banquet at the Tournié Restaurant, Madrid, on May 21, in honour of his recent election to the Madrid Academy of Medicine. About a hundred were present, Dr. Calleja presiding, and among the guests were Señor Carracido, Dean of the Madrid Faculty of Pharmacy (who spoke on the modern trend of chemical science), Dr. Moreno and Dr. Corrales. Dr. Chicote is the son of a Spanish army pharmacist, and was the head of the municipal laboratory at San Sebastian before he received a similar appointment at Madrid.

PROPRIETARIES IN RUSSIA.—The decision of the Russian Medical Council to the effect that imitations of proprietary preparations introduced into Russia can be fabricated in that country, as previously reported in the *C. & D.* (1911, I. 833), has been modified to the extent that when a product is imitated the label must be printed entirely in Russian and on paper of a colour differing from that of the original package, and further it must be stated on the label that the preparation is made according to the formula of the original maker. This regulation may prevent intelligent persons buying the imitation by mistake, but the fact that the label is printed in the language of the country will be in favour of the imitation among the common people.

PORTUGUESE MEDICINE-STAMP TAX.—The "Diário do Governo" for May 29 contains a decree laying down revised regulations respecting the stamp tax of 50 reis which, in accordance with Article 17 of the law of July 19, 1902, is leviable on foreign pharmaceutical specialities, secret remedies, and medicinal mineral-waters. This decree provides that the unit on which the tax is payable is each bottle, tube, box or other package containing a quantity of the product not greater than the quantities set out in the list of national pharmaceutical products annexed to the "portaria" of December 31, 1904. The units for pharmaceutical products which do not appear in the list in question will be the same as those for similar products which are specified in the list. If it is proposed to import any pharmaceutical product which is not similar to any product specified in the list, a sample of such product must be forwarded to the "Direcção Geral das Contribuições e Impostos" in order that the unit on which the tax is leviable may be fixed. The tax is payable by means of the affixing of a special stamp on each box, bottle, etc., of the product at the time of clearance through the Customs House. The stamps so affixed will be cancelled by the Customs officials.



From Our Office Window.

This picture was taken by one of our Staff on Friday, June 23 before the King's Procession came East. It is the view towards St. Paul's Cathedral.

WESTMINSTER WISDOM.

The Week in Parliament.

SHOPS BILL.

In the House of Commons on June 28 Mr. Rupert Gwynne asked the Home Secretary whether application had been made to him on behalf of the Pharmacists' Society to receive a deputation in regard to the Shops Bill, and if so, whether such application was granted or refused.

Mr. Churchill replied that application was made to him in November last to receive a deputation from the Pharmaceutical Society, but before arrangements could be made to see them the dissolution took place, and the Bill dropped. The views of the Society were now represented in the House by his hon. friend the member for Stepney, with whom he had had some consultation in regard to the Bill, and who had moved amendments on the chemists' clause, which the Government had accepted.

Mr. Rupert Gwynne asked whether the right hon. gentleman was aware of the fact that an opportunity was offered for an interview to the National Union of Assistant Pharmacists, representing only a few hundreds of members, whilst a similar offer was not extended to the Pharmaceutical Society, which represents ten thousand (*sic*) members.

Mr. Churchill replied that he had received many deputations on this subject—more than sixty, in fact—and if there was any difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion in regard to the Pharmaceutical Society, he should certainly ask them to send a deputation. He thought he should be able to arrive at a satisfactory solution in consultation with his hon. friend the member for Stepney, who was thoroughly cognisant with the views of the Society.

MENTHOL IODINE AND PHTHISIS.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, June 28, Major Anstruther-Gray asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether his attention has been drawn to the most recent discoveries with regard to the treatment of phthisis by radio-active menthol iodine; and whether, before embarking on the expense of sanatoria throughout

the country, he will carefully consider alternative methods of combating the scourge.

The Chancellor replied that his attention had been drawn to the treatment referred to, which he understood still to be in an experimental stage. He might point out that the Bill empowered the Insurance Commissioners to expend upon research a part or the whole of the additional State grant for sanatorium benefit.

INGREDIENTS OF PATENT MEDICINES.

Mr. Chancellor asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department on Monday, June 26, whether he has received a communication from the Royal College of Physicians recommending that manufacturers and vendors of patent medicines should be compelled to print on the labels of the bottles or other vessels the exact composition of such medicines and the amount of each constituent; and whether, if he gives effect to this recommendation, he will take steps to make the rule applicable to the various vaccines and sera imported from abroad and those manufactured in this country.

Mr. Churchill replied that he had been in correspondence with the Royal College of Physicians on this subject. He had no authority to take the step suggested, but he thought that the question of the conditions of the sale of patent medicines might usefully be considered by a Select Committee next session. He could not at present express any opinion as to whether the inquiry should be extended to vaccines and sera.

The question, adds our Parliamentary representative, is one that has been brought to the notice of Mr. Churchill and his predecessor (Viscount Gladstone) by Captain Craig, Mr. Stephen Collins, and other members. Lord Gladstone expressed himself as favourable to the appointment of a Select Committee, and since then his successor at the Home Office has been making further inquiries into the matter, which have now resulted in the projected appointment of a Select Committee. Mr. Glyn-Jones will, of course, be included in the membership of any such Committee. Among the bodies whose opinion on the subject was sought was the Royal College of Physicians, whose reply was quoted in the *C. & D.*, June 24, index folio 903.

THE VIVISECTION INQUIRY.

Our Parliamentary Correspondent learns that a further meeting of the Royal Commission which has been appointed to inquire into the whole question of experiments upon live animals was held on Tuesday, when the draft report of the Chairman was further considered. There appears to be every probability of this long-drawn-out inquiry being brought to a close in the near future, and perhaps not more than three additional sittings will be required to complete the investigations. The Commission has been singularly unfortunate in regard to its personnel, as it lost by death its Chairman (Viscount Selby), and sustained a further loss from the same cause in Mr. James Tomkinson, M.P. for the Crewe division. Of the survivors, perhaps the most active Commissioner has been Sir William Collins, who has been largely responsible for the preparation of much of the material for the report.

WILLS PROVEN.

MR. JOHN WALKER, chemist and druggist, 5 Widemarsh Street, Hereford, who died on April 8 last, aged sixty-seven, left estate valued at 3,504*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* gross, with net personalty 36*l.* 10*s.*

MR. REGINALD COLE, chemist and druggist, High Street, Biddulph, Staffs, who died on April 18 last, aged thirty-five, left estate valued at 457*l.* 8*s.* gross, and probate of his will has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Jessie Mary Cole.

MR. ANDREW MCINNES, chemist and druggist, Crief, N.B., formerly of Ardrossan, who died on February 18, 1910, left, in addition to real estate of an estimated capital value of 18,000*l.*, personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at 5,314*l.*

MR. JOHN TURTON WESTOVER, chemist and druggist, of Lloran Lodge, Kidderminster, Wores, and formerly of the Medical Hall, Kidderminster, who died on April 4 last, aged forty-five, left estate valued at 3,047*l.* 5*s.* gross, with net personalty 2,482*l.* 5*s.* Probate of his will has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Edith Emily Westover.



The King's Progress on June 23.

(Passing the Office of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, E.C.)

ON Friday, June 23, the day after his Coronation in Westminster Abbey, King George V. and Queen Mary drove from Buckingham Palace by way of Constitution Hill, Piccadilly, St. James's Street, Pall Mall, the Strand, Fleet Street, Ludgate Hill, Cannon Street, and Queen Victoria Street, past the Mansion House, and thence by King William Street and London Bridge, through the Borough, to Westminster Bridge, and by Whitehall and the Mall to the Palace.

The Progress was made up of three processions, the first comprising delegations of the Colonial forces, the second similar representatives from India, and the third was the King's procession, including naval batteries, mounted troops and artillery, besides distinguished officers. The King and Queen were in an open carriage drawn by eight cream-coloured horses. The above photograph was taken from the church of St. Mary Aldermary, when the Royal carriage was opposite 42 Cannon Street.

Many notable processions have passed our office windows during the past half-century, but we can recall none so simple and magnificent as this one from the Imperial point of view. There seemed to be regiments of men in the first procession, yet there were only from half a dozen to a score of men from each force represented, and to see riding together troopers from New Zealand, Rhodesia, Natal, and other South African provinces with Canadians and men from the far-famed Mounted Police of the Dominion, brought home to the people, better than anything else could have done, that our brothers are one with us in Defence as well as in Devotion to the Crown. The Indian and Home processions were equally eloquent in Imperial characteristics. The reception given to all representatives was most cordial, and their Majesties had a public ovation not less hearty at "42" than it was over the whole route. The three processions were of such length that they took fully an hour to pass our office.

LEGAL REPORTS.

TRADE LAW.

Camwal v. Idris.—Among the Chamber summonses in Mr. Justice Neville's Court to be heard by Master Joseph Chitty on June 26 was "Camwal v. Idris." The proceedings were private, and the nature of the matter has not transpired.

Pharmaceutical Society v. Gower.—We understand that in this case (which raised the question as to whether or not belladonna-plasters are scheduled as a poison—*C. & D.*, 1911, I., 855) there will be no appeal. Therefore the County Court ruling that the plasters are scheduled will stand.

Giving Away Patent Medicines.—The Revenue authorities are not accustomed to regard the giving away of samples of dutiable medicines by licensed vendors as sales (see *C. & D. Diary*, 1911, p. 450). This rule is not, however, universally applicable. The authorities have successfully proceeded, at Rotherham, against William Henry Taylor, a travelling auctioneer, Leeds, for selling Dutch drops without a licence and without stamping the medicine according to its value. The facts were that on February 28 the defendant had a marquee in the Rotherham Fair Ground, and an Excise officer asked an assistant of defendant's for Dutch drops. The assistant said they did not sell the drops, but gave the medicine away with a tablet of soap, for which 6d. was charged. The defendant considered that this was not sale within the meaning of the Acts, but the Bench took the prosecution's view, and imposed a fine of 5l. and costs.

High Court Cases.

Unless when otherwise stated these cases have been heard in the High Court of Justice, London.

WINCARNIS AND CARVINO.

In the Chancery Division on Wednesday, June 21, the hearing of the case of Coleman & Co., Ltd., against Stephen Smith & Co., Ltd., was concluded before Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady. The action was brought by the plaintiffs to restrain the defendants from getting up a preparation of meat and malt wine called "Carvino" in such a manner as to lead people to believe that it was the plaintiffs' "Wincarnis." Defendants claimed that their get-up was common to the trade. Plaintiffs also moved to rectify the register of trade-marks by removing the mark "Carvino" on the ground that it is calculated to deceive, as it bears a resemblance to the plaintiffs' mark "Wincarnis," having regard to the similarity of the commodity, bottles, labels, and get-up. Mr. S. O. Buckmaster, K.C., and Mr. Sebastian appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. A. J. Walter, K.C., and Mr. Kerly for the defendants.

Mr. Buckmaster, in summing up his case, argued that the general get-up of the defendants' preparation, taken in connection with the similarity of the word they had chosen to the plaintiffs' mark, would undoubtedly deceive the public, and submitted therefore that the plaintiffs were entitled to an injunction and to have the register rectified.

Mr. Walter, for the defendants, contended that both marks being descriptive the plaintiffs had no monopoly in any name which described the preparation sold, and further that no one could mistake Carvino for Wincarnis.

Mr. Sargent, for the Controller of Trade-marks, said "Carvino" was registered as an inventive word.

His Lordship reserved his judgment.

VIBRATOR MASSAGE MACHINES.

In the Chancery Division on June 21, Mr. Justice Joyce had before him an action for an injunction brought by Mr. John Edwin Garrett, of Sunnyside, 4 Burham Road, South Croydon, against Mr. Gerald Joseph Macaura, of 12 Princes Street, Hanover Square. The plaintiff is the manufacturer and vendor of a hand-driven instrument for mechanical massage known as the Veedee vibrator, and complains that the defendant, who is the proprietor of an instrument called the "Pulsocon," has infringed his copyright in a circular entitled "Only Perfect Blood Circulator, the Veedee, and Nerve Toner." Mr. Younger, K.C., and Mr. J. G. Wood appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Hughes, K.C., Mr. Hohler, K.C., and Mr. Josephs for the defendant.

Mr. Younger, in opening the case, said that the plaintiff carried on business at 96 Southwark Street, and that his principal business was the sale of the instrument known as the Veedee vibrator.

His Lordship said he knew the thing perfectly well. Some people swore by it, and some said it was no good. (Laughter.)

Mr. Younger said plaintiff's instrument had been largely sold since 1904. The inventor was a Mr. Daniels, who took out the patent, and plaintiff became sole owner of it by assignment. The Veedee vibrator had an extensive sale in most parts of the world. The defendant claimed to be an American doctor, and in 1907 commenced the sale in this country of an instrument called the Pulsocon. Plaintiff sold the Veedee through chemists on the recommendation of doctors. The defendant's method was to go to a town, take a hall, and in the presence of the audience demonstrate his machine. At the same time he took rooms in the town and delivered lectures. There was considerable rivalry and competition between the parties, and the plaintiff in order to meet that competition and the campaign commenced by the defendant composed and published a document for the purpose of bringing out the merits of his vibrator. That was the document in respect of which he alleged infringement of his copyright, and which he said the defendant had laboriously pirated. It was said that with slight variations the defendant had copied that document. On the other hand, the defendant said plaintiff had copied a bill of his. Counsel objected that defendant could not proceed with one of his main allegations of defence because he had failed to give notice of a document upon which he relied as required by the Act.

Mr. Hughes said if notice was necessary he would give it now.

Mr. Younger said he must have time to consider the notice; and his Lordship said in that event the case must be adjourned in order that the notice might be properly given.

Mr. Hughes asked for a date to be fixed.

Mr. Hughes: It does not matter to defendant when it comes on.

His Lordship: I thought he was going away to lecture in another country.

Mr. Hughes: I do not know anything about that.

Mr. Justice Joyce: You did not read the report of the Albert Hall proceedings. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hughes: It had better stand over until the Greek Kalends. (Laughter.)

His Lordship said application could be made to him later on to fix a date for the hearing to be resumed.

A NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CASE.

On Wednesday, June 28, in a King's Bench Divisional Court, consisting of Justices Avory and Horridge, William Desmond Noble, 2 Well Street, Cable Street, managing director of Noble's Drug-stores, Ltd., appealed against a decision of Judge Granger in the Bloomsbury County Court in an action brought against him by the National Cash Register Co., Ltd.

Mr. Cassels, for the appellant, said that the company sued Mr. Noble for 51l. 6s. 5d., the balance of the purchase money of two National Cash Registers, and the action was tried with a jury. The defendant alleged fraudulent misrepresentation, but the Judge held that there was no evidence by the defence of such fraudulent misrepresentation by the plaintiffs and of repudiation of the contract by the defendant to go to the jury. The appellant now alleged that the Judge was wrong in holding as he did, and that a verdict ought to have been taken from the jury. The register purchased by the defendant was priced at 85 guineas, and agents of the plaintiffs were instructed to say that it was not the intention of the company to reduce the prices of the machines. The order from the defendant was obtained by an agent named Isaacs, who called on defendant many times. On May 7, 1909, the plaintiff company held a convention of the agents, which was addressed by the principals of the company, and it was decided to reduce the price of the machines. The effect of such reduction was to enable the agents to sell the eighty-five-guinea machine for seventy-five guineas. Isaacs went to Noble the following day and told him that the company had practically decided to make him a present of ten guineas by selling him the eighty-five-guinea machine for seventy-five guineas, and finally persuaded the defendant to buy. Mr. Cassels said

that defendant entered into the contract on the representation that the price of eighty-five guineas was a fixed price, and that it was the intention of the company not to reduce it.

Mr. McCall, K.C. (for the company) : Mr. Isaacs did not say that.

Mr. Cassels said he was not relying upon Mr. Isaacs' evidence alone, but upon the whole of the evidence for the defence.

Mr. Justice Avory : What was defendant being sued for ?

Mr. Cassels : For the balance of the money due under the hire-purchase agreements. Noble had paid 44*l.* on the seventy-five-guinea machine and 17*l.* on another machine. In June 1909 the seventy-five-guinea machine was actually being sold for 30*l.*

Mr. Justice Avory pointed out that it appeared from the evidence that the machines were being used in March of the present year.

Mr. McCall, K.C., for the company, submitted that, having regard to the position taken up by the defendant in the case, the judgment of the County Court Judge was right. The defendant elected not to take any of the legal remedies open to him, but to raise the defence of fraudulent misrepresentation. On two grounds the judgment was right : first, that there was no evidence of fraud at all, and secondly, if there had been, the defendant, in the form the action took, was estopped from taking advantage of it. Mr. McCall also pointed out that by the terms of the contract the agent was prohibited from making any binding terms outside the four corners of the document, and that the statement as to what would be done in the future by the company was a statement which the agent had no authority to make.

Mr. Justice Avory, in giving judgment, said that in his opinion there was no evidence of a fraudulent misrepresentation of any existing fact inducing the contract. There was no evidence to be left to the jury that the contract had been disaffirmed by the defendant. The appeal would be dismissed, with costs. Mr. Justice Horridge concurred.

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re Richard Childe, 560 Coleridge Road, Sheffield, Drug-stores Proprietor.—Bleasdale, Ltd., York, are creditors for 17*l.*

Re Samuel Howell Percival Cowdy, 153 High Street, Aston, Drug-store Proprietor, and lately residing and carrying on business at the Warwick Drug-stores, Warwick Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham.—The public examination of this debtor was held at the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Registrar Whitelock, on June 28. The statement of affairs showed gross liabilities amounting to 225*l.*, and a deficiency of 205*l.*. Bad trade, keen competition, and insufficient capital were the causes of failure as alleged by debtor. In answer to the Official Receiver (Mr. A. S. Cully), debtor said he was thirty-three years of age, and first began business in Warwick Road with a borrowed capital of 30*l.*, which had not been repaid. In 1910, being short of money, he sold his furniture to his wife for 30*l.*, which was utilised in paying his debts. In December last he moved to High Street, where he fitted up a shop at a cost of 23*l.*, which sum had not been paid. In March, owing to his position, he advertised in the *C. & D.* for the sale of his stock and effects, and they were finally sold for 16*l.* odd. The examination was adjourned to July 20 for the signing of the notes.

Re Harry Riches Green, Long Street, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, trading as a Druggist.—At a meeting of the creditors of this debtor held at Gloucester recently, Mr. Charles Scott, Official Receiver, examined him, and in the course of the proceedings read a letter from Messrs. Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., of Bristol, forwarding particulars of their claim for 57*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, and stating that they had only been restrained from taking legal proceedings against the debtor at any time during the last six months by his repeated representations to them that on the decease of his father his financial position would be materially improved. Two of the directors of the company had gone to see the debtor at his shop and interviewed him in the presence of a solicitor, when certain representations were made to them as to his expectations. The Official Receiver added that he thought there would be a difficulty in regard to disposing of

the drugs, and he thought he should give instructions for the drugs to be thrown away and the bottles only sold. Debtor said the drugs could be relied upon as having been correctly labelled. Not being a registered chemist he did not sell poisons. Replying to questions, debtor said he thought when he started there was a good opening for him at Wotton-under-Edge. He started, however, without any capital, and that was the real cause of his trouble. The meeting then terminated, the affairs remaining in the hands of the Official Receiver.

Re Frederick George Clapham, 110 West Street, Farnham, Surrey, Chemist and Druggist.—The first meeting of the creditors was held at the offices of the Official Receiver, 132 York Road, Westminster Bridge, S.E., on June 26. The Official Receiver (Mr. E. W. J. Savill) presided, and reported that the debtor had not yet filed his statement of affairs. The liabilities were estimated to be about 500*l.*, including a claim by the wife for 250*l.*, while the assets were returned at about 300*l.*. The debtor was called into the room, and the Chairman pointed out that the receiving-order was made on June 9, and four days were allowed for the lodging of the statement, but it had not been filed. Replying to questions, the debtor said that his assets included 60*l.* for stock and 15*l.* for fixtures. The County Court bailiff had been in possession, and the stock had been sold for 17*l.*. That sum was not sufficient to pay the rent. He also possessed book debts which he valued at about 20*l.*, and equities in property of 200*l.*. The property in question was mortgaged for 1,000*l.*, and the debtor believed that it was worth about 1,200*l.*. The Chairman remarked that there did not seem to be much prospect of there being any assets for the creditors. The case was a summary one, and the matter would therefore remain in his hands for administration. The debtor, after experience in England, went in 1897 to Cape Town, where he managed a chemist's shop. He returned to England in March 1903, and in the following December started business at the above address. At that time he had practically no capital of his own, but borrowed 250*l.* from his wife. He had been pressed by creditors during the past three years, and in the last year about twenty creditors had sued him. As six creditors had judgments against him, and the County Court bailiff had levied, he decided to file his own petition.

DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT.

Shiels, Samuels, Kilrea, co. Derry.—Assignment in trust for the benefit of the creditors. Dated, June 21; filed, June 27. Unsecured liabilities, 615*l.*; estimated net assets, 389*l.*. The accounts submitted to the meeting of the creditors, on the other hand, gave the assets at 384*l.* and the liabilities 715*l.*. Among the creditors are : Baxter, Ltd., Ballymoney (91*l.* 10*s.*); W. Clarke & Son, Belfast (25*l.* 10*s.*); and J. & J. Haslett, Belfast (16*l.* 10*s.*).

Rosenzweig, Benjamin Emanuel, trading as Continental Pharmacy, 36 King Street, and residing at 32 Whitegate Drive, Blackpool, Chemist and Druggist.—Trustee : J. Potter, 25 Birley Street, Blackpool. Dated June 7; filed June 14. Liabilities unsecured, 1,852*l.*; estimated net assets, 750*l.*. Among the creditors are : Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. (53*l.*); H. C. Queleh & Co. (13*l.*); Shirley Bros., Ltd. (10*l.*); R. W. Wood, Bury (590*l.*); J. Brooks & Co., Ltd., Manchester (354*l.*).

Saunders, James Edwin, Narrow Street and Priestgate, Peterborough, Chemist and Druggist.—Trustee : C. Comins, 50 Cannon Street, London, E.C. Dated, June 15; filed, June 21. Secured creditors, 529*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 2,385*l.*; estimated net assets, 835*l.*. Among the creditors are : Carless, Capel & Leonard (12*l.*); I. & M. Cohen (18*l.*); D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd. (14*l.*); The British Drug Houses, Ltd. (94*l.*); S. Maw, Son & Sons (60*l.*); John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd. (13*l.*); W. Edwards & Son (71*l.*); Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd. (10*l.*); J. C. & J. Field (14*l.*); W. Cooper & Nephew, Berkhamsted (31*l.*); Preston's Liverpool Distillery Co., Ltd., Liverpool (15*l.*); J. F. Wilkinson, Manchester (14*l.*); J. W. Bodger, Peterborough (13*l.*); Beatson, Clark & Co., Rotherham (11*l.*).

Young, David Aitken, 78, Upper Tulse Hill, and 10 Maplestead Road, Brixton, London, S.W., Chemist.—Trustee : G. M. White, 14 Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C., C.A. Dated, June 16; filed, June 21. Secured creditors, 45*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 251*l.*; estimated net assets, 234*l.*. The creditors include : John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd. (15*l.*); S. Maw, Son & Sons (13*l.*); Ford, Shapland & Co. (12*l.*); Sangers (49*l.*). In connection with this matter a private meeting of creditors, convened by Messrs. Francis Nicholls, White & Co., chartered accountants, 14 Old Jewry Chambers, E.C., was held on June 27 at their offices. A statement of affairs was presented showing unsecured liabilities 181*l.* 5*s.*, and assets, including stock 75*l.*, fittings 80*l.*, and a

surplus from secured creditors 25*l.*, amounting altogether to 184*l.* 8*s.* There were preferential creditors for rent 69*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, leaving net assets 114*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* Mr. White explained that for the protection of the estate against suing creditors the debtor had executed a deed of assignment. It appeared that the debtor started business in 1909 with a capital of 400*l.*, paying 300*l.* odd for the business, stock, and lease. The rent of the premises was 70*l.* a year. No books had been kept, but the business had fallen off very considerably of late. It was resolved to confirm the deed of assignment executed to Mr. White as trustee, and to leave the matter in his hands without a committee of inspection.

GAZETTE.

Partnerships Dissolved.

STEEPLE, W., and GRIME, B., surgeons' sundriesmen, Oldham, under the style of Grime and Steeple.

WALKER, J., and VAUGHAN, S. LL., Kingsland Road, Dalston, London, N.E., manufacturing chemists, under the style of J. Knox Walker & Co.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATION.

LOFTHOUSE, WILLIAM and JOHN CHARLES, trading as W. & J. C. Lofthouse, Broughton Lane, Sheffield, mineral-water manufacturers.

LIMITED COMPANIES.

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

SWISS CONDENSED AND DRY MILK CO., LTD.—Capital 100,000*l.* R.O., 80 Bishopsgate, E.C.

BLAIRHEAD CHEMICAL CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 600*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of the Fife and Kinross Manure Co., Ltd., manure manufacturers, Milnathort.

UNIVERSAL CHEMICAL CO., LTD.—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 6,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement between J. Macpherson and W. M. Guthrie, and to carry on business as chemical manufacturers, etc. R.O., 65 Renfield Street, Glasgow.

BLACK & CO. (BOLTON), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business carried on by J. Hall as "Black & Co." at Rupert Street, Bolton, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in black-lead, blacking, boot-polish, metal-polish, etc. R.O., 21 Rupert Street, Bolton.

LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares (1,000 preference). Objects: To carry on the business of soap-and-candle-makers, seed-crushers, refiners of and dealers in tallow, oil, glycerin, etc., and to acquire the business carried on by Lever Brothers, Ltd., of Port Sunlight, at Shanghai and elsewhere in China.

DAVIDSON, WILSON CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of metal and wood polish, varnish, paint and oil merchants and manufacturers carried on by Annie V. Davidson and Mary E. Wilson, and to carry on the same and the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, etc. The first directors are Mrs. Annie V. Davidson, St. Helens, and Mrs. M. E. Wilson, Liverpool.

CWMBRAN CHEMICAL CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of vitriol and chemical manufacturers, chemical agents and brokers, etc., to acquire all or part of the assets and liabilities of the branch business of James Gibbs & Finch, Ltd., carried on at Cwmbran, Mon., and to adopt an agreement with the said company, Louisa A. Gibbs, F. M. J. Gibbs, and Chance & Hunt, Ltd. The first directors are E. J. Hunt, E. P. Chance, and C. F. Chance.

C. SACHS & CO., LTD.—Capital 100,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business carried on at Aubervilliers, Department of Seine, France, as "C. Sachs & Compagnie," and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemical products, medicinal preparations, etc., and to adopt an agreement with C. F. Sachs. The first directors are C. F. Sachs (managing director), J. Kornicer, and A. Boisard. Remuneration of directors generally, as fixed by the company; of managing director, 720*l.* per annum,

in addition to his remuneration as a director. R.O., 16 King Street, Cheapside, E.C.

SEED OIL AND CAKE TRADE ASSOCIATION (the word "limited" is omitted from the title by licence of the Board of Trade).—Registered as a company limited by guarantee, with 200 members, each liable for 5*l.* in the event of winding-up. Objects: To take over all or any of the assets and liabilities of the Liverpool Oilcake Manufacturers' Association. The subscribers are: F. C. Liversedge, 3 Rumford Street, Liverpool, seed-crusher; J. Bibby, Bibby's Buildings, King Edward Street, Liverpool, seed-crusher; W. W. Pigott, 13 Rumford Street, Liverpool, oilcake merchant; T. C. McCay, 3 Rumford Street, Liverpool, seed-crusher; T. B. Silcock, Stanley Hall, Union Street, Liverpool, seed-crusher; A. C. Tod, A18 Exchange Buildings, Liverpool, seed-crusher; F. C. Calthrop, 56 Naylor Street, Liverpool, oilcake manufacturer. The management is vested in an executive committee.

Company News.

BRITISH CASEIN CO., LTD.—Report of liquidator (Mr. L. H. Newton) at meeting to be held at 31 Lombard Street, London, E.C., on July 20, at noon.

TAXSAN SYNDICATE, LTD.—To be voluntarily wound up. Liquidator, Mr. G. F. Fergusson, 5 London Wall, London, E.C. Meeting of creditors at above address on July 6, at 11 A.M.

SAINT WINEFRIDE'S SOAP CO., LTD.—In voluntary liquidation. Liquidator, Mr. P. D. Ingham, Abbey Cottage, Greenfield, Flintshire. Meeting of creditors at offices of Messrs. Evans, Lockett & Co., 15 Lord Street, Liverpool, on July 5, at 3 P.M.

REMOVALS FROM REGISTER.—The following joint-stock companies were, by an order gazetted on June 23, struck off the register at Somerset House, London, W.C.: Bew's Remedy Co., Ltd., Commonwealth Optical Co., Ltd., Holland's Pills, Ltd., and Manor Chemical Co., Ltd.

STEPHEN SMITH & CO., LTD.—The annual report of the directors for the year ending March 31, 1911, states that the business shows steady improvement and a satisfactory increase in the net profits, increased sales of the company's proprietaries, and exceptionally good prospects for the present year. The sum of 5,000*l.* has been placed to reserve account, which now stands at 25,000*l.*, and after payment of the usual 6 per cent. on the preference shares the directors recommend a dividend of 10 per cent. for the year on the ordinary shares (of which 5 per cent. has already been paid *ad interim*), leaving the sum of 263*l.* to be carried forward. The annual meeting was held on June 24, when the report was adopted.

Charges or Mortgages.

Under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, Section 93, the mortgages or charges therein specified are (except in Scotland) void against the liquidator and any creditor of the company unless filed with the Registrar in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Act.

Full statutory particulars of the following have been filed at Somerset House, London, W.C.

Consol Automatic Aërotors, Ltd.—Issue on May 14, 1911, of 2,500*l.* debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

Joseph Cowper, Ltd.—Charge on shop and premises in Penrith and Keswick, dated May 15, 1911, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Bank of Liverpool, Ltd., 7 Water Street, Liverpool.

Martin & Palmer, Ltd.—Particulars of 500*l.* debentures created May 12, 1911, and now issued. Property charged: The company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any). No trustees.

Taylor's Drug Co., Ltd.—Mortgage dated June 8, 1911, to secure 700*l.*, charged on dwelling-house, shop, and premises in Hope Street, Crook, Durham. Holders: Bishop Auckland Rock Building Society, Victoria Street, Bishop Auckland.

Tidman & Son, Ltd.—Issue on June 13, 1911, of 220*l.* debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

"DISEASES AND REMEDIES."—The fourth edition of this useful book for chemists has recently been published by the C. & D. It is a concise survey of the most modern methods of medicine, telling the nature of ailments and describing the methods of treatment. The fourth edition has been carefully revised by a general medical practitioner, and certain parts of the book have been entirely rewritten. It is published at 3*s.* (by post 3*s.* 3*d.*), and can be obtained from the C. & D. offices in London or Australia and from the wholesale and sundries houses.

BIRTHS.

THIRDE.—At 1 Hawthorne Terrace, Queenstown, co. Cork, on June 20, the wife of J. I. Thirde, of a daughter.

THOMSON.—At Crosshill, Glencraig, Fife, on June 22, the wife of George Thomson, chemist, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BUTLER-KAVANAGH.—At the Parish Church, Arklow, on June 14, by the Rev. J. P. Magrath, C.C., Westland Row, Dublin (uncle of the bride), assisted by the Rev. J. Manning, C.C., Arklow, Michael J. Butler, Ph.C., the Medical Hall, Wicklow, son of Mr. Michael Butler, Shronell, Co. Tipperary, to Annie Mary Kavanagh, daughter of the late Mr. William Kavanagh, of Emoclew, Arklow, Co. Wicklow.

HARKNESS-ELLIS.—At Panama, Central America, on June 26, William Young Harkness, F.R.S., elder twin son of the late William Harkness, F.I.C., F.C.S., of the Government Laboratory, Somerset House, London, to Ethel James, second daughter of the late James Ellis, C.A., Dublin.

MASSIE-THOM.—At the Carlton, Aberdeen, on June 23, by the Rev. John Pringle, M.A., John Massie, chemist and druggist, Tarves, to Georgina Chalmers (Ina), second daughter of Mr. William Thom, builder, Keithfield, Tarves, and niece of the late Mr. George Chalmers, chemist, Huntly.

ROSE-FALCONER.—At St. Mark's Church, New Barnet, by the Rev. C. W. McLaughlin, on June 20, Alexander Rose, of Nairn, to Adah Falconer, pharmacist, eldest daughter of Mr. John Falconer, Merton Lodge, New Barnet.

SINGLETON-STARKEY.—At the Rawcliffe Street Wesleyan Church, South Shore, Blackpool, on June 21, Robert Singleton, chemist and druggist, 252 Waterloo Road, South Shore, to Florence Jane, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Thos. H. Starkey, of "The Gables," South Shore.

STOCK-HEWLETT.—At St. Paul's Church, Beckenham, by the Rev. Charles Green, assisted by the Rev. the Hon. M. Peel, Vicar of the parish, on June 17, Frederick P. Stock, of Hill House Farm, Thorpe-le-Soken, to Winifred, second daughter of Mr. John C. Hewlett, F.C.S., of Hill-side House, Beckenham, and Charlotte Street, London, E.C.

DEATHS.

HOWARD.—On June 25, Mr. Richard Howard, Ph.C., Clarendon Villa, Lansdowne Road, Tunbridge Wells, aged seventy-nine. Mr. Howard became suddenly ill on leaving evening service at St. James's Church. He died before medical aid could be procured. Mr. Howard carried on for many years the business at 81 Calverley Road, Tunbridge Wells, now conducted by his son, Mr. G. W. Howard. He served on the old Town Commissioners, was Chairman of the Benefit Building Society, and a director of the local gas companies. Mr. Howard was actively associated with St. James's Church since its opening fifty years ago.

MITCHELL.—At 53 Main Street, Newhaven, Leith, on June 22, Mr. William Kirkpatrick Mitchell, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-three. Mr. Mitchell had been for some time subject to apoplectic fits, and on his way to business on Thursday morning he was observed to be looking ill. He was found dead in his back shop in the afternoon, death having been the result of an apoplectic seizure which came upon him while seated at his desk. He had been in Edinburgh or district for nearly thirty years, having come from the West Country to the city in order to study for the Minor examination, which he passed in January 1884. He remained in the city after that as an assistant, and subsequently started business on his own account in Newhaven, where he was popular with the fisher folk, and had a good business. His recent prosecution

under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act in respect to camphorated oil worried him greatly, and no doubt conducted to his fatal seizure, for he was a man of sterling integrity and of sensitive nature. He is survived by his mother. He was buried at Dornock, Annan, on Monday.

ROSENSTIEL.—At the German Hospital, Dalston, London, N.E., on June 26, Mr. Arthur Rosenstiel, aged sixty-two. Mr. Rosenstiel's death was due to tumour in the stomach. He was a successful and trustworthy representative of Messrs. F. A. Eschbaum, Ltd., of 23 Cloth Fair, London, E.C., and is survived by a widow and two sons.

TAYLOR.—At Newholme, Marple, on June 25, Letitia Mary, the wife of Mr. Henry Taylor, chemist and druggist, Market Place, Marple, aged fifty-one.

TURNER.—At 8 Victoria Avenue, Hull, on June 20, Sarah, the wife of Mr. W. A. Turner, director of Messrs. W. T. Owbridge & Co., Hull.

WRIGHT.—At 3 Chenery Street, Ipswich, on June 21, Mr. Jabez Wright, for twenty-six years assistant with Mr. E. Matcham, chemist and druggist, 50 Westgate Street, Ipswich, aged sixty-seven.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MR. D. T. EVANS, chemist, High Street, Margate, is opening a branch pharmacy in High Street, Broadstairs.

MR. J. W. RAWLINGSON has purchased the business of the late W. M. Parker, chemist, at 344 High Street, Lincoln.

MR. J. W. HOYLE, chemist and druggist, High Street, Feltham, has sold his business to Mr. N. Keen, pharmacist, late of Isleworth.

MR. THOS. READ, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of the late Mr. C. E. Robinson at 4 Victoria Terrace, Kingsway, Hove.

The chemist's business belonging to Mr. F. Fowler in Union Street, Torquay, was closed last week, the contents having been sold by auction.

MR. C. W. J. WATKINS, chemist, Kew Bridge, Chiswick, London, W., is opening a branch establishment in the High Road, just outside Isleworth Railway Station.

MR. W. PHILPIN, chemist and druggist, Whitstable, has sold his business to Messrs. Walker & Harris, chemists, Canterbury, who will carry it on as a branch.

MR. W. H. BOREHAM, pharmacist, 14 Crown Road, St. Margaret's, Twickenham, has disposed of his business to Messrs. Congdon & Co., Ltd., store chemists, West Hampstead.

MR. E. HAYNES, chemist, late proprietor of Haynes, Coffin & Co., 72 Southampton Row, London, W.C., has purchased the business of Mr. Herbert F. Cross, pharmacist, in High Street, Honiton.

MR. C. BROWN, Ph.C., has disposed of the retail portion of his business at 161 Bury New Road and 1 Suffolk Street, Manchester, and intends to devote his whole time to the wholesale department, which he will carry on at Victoria Bridge Buildings, Victoria Bridge, Salford, Manchester.

The City of Bradford Co-operative Society, Ltd., has opened a drug and dispensing department at the Central Stores in Godwin Street, Bradford, under the management of Mr. W. Lord, chemist and druggist.

MR. F. J. SPROSTON, chemist and druggist, has opened at 75 Abbeville Road, Clapham Park, London, S.W., under the style and title of the "Clapham Park Pharmacy." The district is one which is developing rapidly. The shop has been nicely fitted in oak by Messrs. Philip Josephs & Sons, Ltd., 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

H.M. CONSUL-GENERAL at Trieste reports that the Trieste Commercial Museum propose to hold an international sample exhibition of essential oils in the coming autumn on the premises of the museum. Many foreign manufacturers have been asked to participate, and a number have already accepted the invitation.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

Anogon is a new synthetic mercury preparation recommended for the treatment of syphilis. It is the mercury salt of diiodo-para-phenol-sulphonic acid. It contains 30 per cent. of iodine and 50 per cent. of mercury.

A New Glucoside from Digitalis Purpurea.—Kraft ("Schweiz. Woch. Chem. Pharm. 1911," 49, 173) has isolated a new glucoside from the leaves of *Digitalis purpurea*, which he has termed gitalin. It is an amorphous white powder, giving crystalline hydrate melting at 75°. It is soluble in 600 parts of water, and in all proportions of chloroform.

o;New Strychnos Species.—A. F. Sievers ("Midl. Drug. and Pharm. Rev.," June, p. 233) has examined three African species of *Strychnos* for alkaloidal content. In *Strychnos Quaque*, Gilg, from Amani, German East Africa, 0.026 per cent. of alkaloid (brucine) was found, and strychnine was apparently absent. Traces of alkaloids (too small for quantitative investigation) were yielded by the seeds of *Strychnos Tonga*, Gilg (also from Amani), and *Strychnos spinosa*, Lam. (grown in Florida).

An Unusual Wormwood Oil is described by R. C. Roark in the "Midland Druggist and Pharmaceutical Review" for June. The oil, which was dark in colour and minty in odour, was distilled by Mr. A. S. Drew, of Farris Corners, Wisconsin. Its constants were: Specific gravity at 22°, 0.9163; saponification number, 150-151 (heated forty minutes) and 182-183 (heated ninety minutes), and after acetylation, 236.2-234.8. Formic acid and salicylic acid were isolated from the mother liquor after removal of saponified and unsaponified portions of the oil by distillation.

Estimation of Adrenalin.—According to Zanfroguini, adrenalin may be estimated by the following colorimetric method. Peroxide of manganese forms a colourless compound with adrenalin, but the solution becomes of a deep-red colour, the depth of colour depending on the amount of adrenalin present. The reagent is prepared by dissolving 3 grams of potassium permanganate in 24 c.c. of distilled water and 8 c.c. of lactic acid. The liquid to be tested is mixed with a small quantity of the reagent, and diluted until the red colour produced exactly matches standard adrenalin solution. The amount present in the test-solution is then calculated. The method is said to give very accurate results.

Essential Oil of False Camphor-wood.—Semmler and Zaar ("Berichte," 1911, 44, 815) have examined the essential oil distilled from the so-called "false camphor-wood," whose botanical origin is unknown. The oil obtained was 2 per cent. of the wood used, and had the following characters: Specific gravity at 15°=0.958; optical rotation +98° 10'; refractive index at 20°=1.49695. It is soluble in 2.5 volumes of 70-per-cent. alcohol, and contains 75 per cent. of aldehydes, which can be extracted with sodium bisulphite. The principal aldehyde is dextro-perilla aldehyde, isomeric with ordinary perilla aldehyde, which is levorotatory. The second aldehyde present is identical with synthetic myrtanal. Eucalyptol and dextro-limonene were also isolated.

Alkaloidal Separations.—H. C. Fuller ("Journ. Ind. and Engin. Chem.," in. No. 9) uses Garsed's method of hydrolysing cocaine with alcoholic potash for the separation and estimation of the alkaloids in mixtures of cocaine and strychnine. After determining the total amount of alkaloids, the mixture is dissolved in N/5 alcoholic potash, using 15 c.c. for each decigram supposed to be present. The solution is poured into a flask, using 10 c.c. of alcohol, followed by 10 to 15 c.c. of water for washing-purposes. The flask is stoppered and heated over a steam-bath for an hour. After removing the alcohol the residual alkaloid is shaken out with chloroform, transferred to ammonia, and again extracted with chloroform before evaporating and weighing. The same method can be used for separating atropine from nuxvomica bases.

The Rusting of Iron.—Dr. W. R. Dunstan, F.R.S., in a letter to "Nature" (1911, I., 381), states that he has ascertained the cause of the inhibiting effect which certain substances, including alkalies and potassium bichromate, exert in preventing the rusting of iron. Those agents which inhibit the rusting of iron also render the iron passive to a greater or less extent, and this passivity persists after the metal has been removed from the effective solution. Contact with certain substances, especially dilute acids, including carbonic acid, at once destroys the passivity, thus enabling a number of facts to be explained, including certain results which have been held to prove that carbon dioxide is a necessary factor in rusting. The same piece of iron will rust freely in air deprived of carbon dioxide provided it has not been rendered passive.



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INFORMATION WANTED.

We would be obliged if any reader would inform us by post-card or telephone who are the makers or agents of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries received since our last issue:

- 85/240. "Plasma Marina."
- 79/73. "Hir-vi-ta" hair-wash.
- 84/60. "Lightning" corn-cure.
- 83/37. "French Peter Powders."
- 81/23. "Wanklin Soap Solution."
- 81/24. "Rose Delphine" perfume.
- 85/241. "Reform" feeder (T. L. & Co.).
- 78/62. Dr. Long's laxative liver-lozenges.
- 85/24. "Borum" (for fireproofing scenery).
- 83/35. "Wear-Well" syringes: London agents.
- 83/350. Asbestos wicks for Ligneur's disinfecting apparatus.
- 82/23. "Methine" or "Menthine" ointment and tincture.
- 82/30. "Fallermann's" (or Tallermann's) hot-air apparatus.
- 75/46. Copper oxychloride, large makers, British or Continental.
- 78/42. "Pomade Hongroise" in tubes of brown or chocolate paper.
- 82/21. Makers of "Jean Marie Charles Farina Eau de Cologne L'Original 1648."
- 76/67. "Glacé Chipin" for glazing shirts (registered No. 7286): directions in Spanish.
- 82/31. Address of "A. L. & Co., London, E.C.," agents for H. & W. (Heinse & Weber) Patent Ear-cap (registered No. 279,807).

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries as to where the following articles can be obtained, and in many cases we have given the actual makers. The information will be repeated to any other inquirers who send to this Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- Amyl acetate (82/480).
- Antisclerosin (83/38).
- Azucar de Leche ("M. C. W.") (Argentine inquiry) (69/18).
- Bone-fittings for feeders, soothers, etc. (80/52).
- Caird's "Dec. Sarsæ Co. Conc. 1-15" (70/7).
- Carboy syphons (80/39).
- Cardboard boxes (81/67).
- Cotton-wools (common varieties) (79/8).
- Cuticura ointment (82/22).
- Dental needles and equipments (actual makers) (81/69).
- "Dixo" tonic pastilles (77/50).
- "Donnaroma" toilet specialities (78/2).
- Esculent preparations (82/260).
- Electros for chemists' advertising (83/1).
- Galvanit (83/41).
- Graham's (Madam) "Bath of Isis" (77/520).
- Heiskill's ointment (78/61).
- Hewlett's "Manual of Bacteriology" (83/36).
- Lactopeptine (78/63).
- "Lalkala" asthma-remedy (77/66).
- Liq. Barkola Co. (76/652).
- Loose-leaf ledgers (78/41).
- "Manola" (76/65).
- Model hands for stretching gloves (73/47).
- "Nutrolactis" (76/651).
- Ovoferin (76/650).
- "Owl" brand specialities (77/56).
- Quassia-preparations (for horticultural use) (81/14).
- Quick & Co., Ltd. (address) (83/35).
- Reid's hair-dye (77/15).
- Ruspini's styptic (81/60).
- "Salvarsan" outfit (78/68).
- Sauce-bottles (special shapes) (82/52).
- "Sophol" (82/26).
- Swing-stoppered bottles (78/36).
- Vaccines for rheumatoid arthritis (83/38).
- Valentine's meat-juice (83/40).
- "Validol" (81/15).
- "Velvet" toilet-cream (77/52).
- "Viavi" (82/28).
- Wallace "P. R." foods (82/5).
- Washing-gloves (Turkish) (80/52).
- "Wear-Well" fountain syringes (makers) (83/35).
- Wire brushes for feeders, etc. (76/66).
- Xylonite Co. (address) (82/48).
- "Zepto" pencils (78/30).

OBSERVATIONS & REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

Dispensing Charges

vary so much in different districts that it is somewhat invidious to criticise the figures charged by a brother pharmacist. In the case mentioned last week, where you invite opinions as to the correct price to charge for lactopeptine and taka diastase powders, I certainly think that the Torquay price was too low. On the basis of the figures named by your correspondent, 2s. 6d. per dozen is a very fair charge, and only in very exceptional circumstances could 2s. be justified.

An Ethereal Solution

of extract of cannabis indica ought, in my opinion, to contain all the active principles of the drug. Mr. McKellar's plan is new to me, but there is no antecedent probability that it would be unscientific. In the investigation carried out many years ago by Professor Marshall it was shown that the oily liquid, cannabinol, obtained by distillation under reduced pressure by Spivey and Easterfield was the active ingredient of cannabis, and I have no doubt that the substance is soluble in ether, though I do not recall that this point was specifically investigated. The interesting facts brought out were that cannabinol kept in hermetically sealed tubes remained active for a long time, but as soon as it was exposed to the air oxidation rapidly ensued and the substance became inert. It is well known that recently gathered cannabis or ganja is quite active but that it rapidly deteriorates with age, and the native Indians will have nothing to do with old cannabis. Undoubtedly Mr. McKellar's method tends to therapeutic activity and uniformity of medication, as well as convenience in dispensing, and as such it might well be employed by pharmacists generally.

The Sex of Caterpillars

is a moot point, and your contributor has, I think, used poetic licence in speaking of this grub as a male. The life-histories of the lepidoptera form an exceedingly interesting chapter in biology. In the case of gooseberry caterpillars the adult moth that begets the progeny which do the damage in our gardens is the female. This beautiful creature, known as the Magpie moth from its white wings being spotted with black, makes its appearance late in summer, and lays its eggs on gooseberry or currant leaves. These hatch out in about a fortnight, and feed for a time on the foliage, then hibernate in the soil till next spring. Reascending the bushes, they are full-grown by the end of June, when they enter the pupal stage, emerging as full-fledged moths in August. Thus the caterpillar stage has nothing to do with the reproduction of the species, and it would seem correct to regard its sex as neuter and to call it "it," while the parent moth is a "she." I have been told that this moth has a marked aversion to the odour of onions, and that a few rows of these vegetables planted among the gooseberry bushes should be an effective preventive of caterpillars.

The Spoliation of Tradesmen

by religious and charitable bodies has recently been brought to my notice in very vigorous language by a friend who is neither irreligious nor uncharitable, but who complains bitterly of the pressure brought to bear upon him by people who evidently count upon his support for their pet schemes because they "patronise" him in his business. There are in the town churches belonging to something like a score of different

denominations, all of them with various "causes," many of which are of doubtful usefulness, or at best of very limited appeal, and for all of these my friend's support may at any time be asked in terms which leave him no course but compliance, except at the risk of giving offence. In addition to these calls, there are numberless other regular or occasional appeals for objects which, however he may sympathise with them, have no sort of claim upon him—some of them ostensibly of a charitable nature, or of supposed public utility, or it may be testimonials to or memorials of unusually fussy fellow-townsmen whom their friends desire to honour. The economic waste occasioned by a dozen different bodies thus aiming at the same object (often by mutually conflicting methods) is of itself sufficiently irritating to the more reasonable of their victims, but the most exasperating thing of all is the knowledge that one is a victim and can claim no credit for charity or goodwill in the matter. The annoyance is further aggravated by the doubt whether, if only one had sufficient courage, it would not be better policy to refuse one's subscription, but while rivals all round submit to the tax it is difficult to do this. "Tax" is the only word that fits the case, and the whole of one's legal taxes probably do not amount to more than these "voluntary contributions." Will nobody start a Tradesmen's Anti-Subscription League? It is, says my friend, at least time that a common stand be made against this abuse of the sacred name of Charity.

The Use of the Word "Drug"

to indicate a thing not in demand seems to puzzle Canon Beeching. How is it, he asks, that they call poetry a "drug"? "To judge by the advertisements drugs are the only merchandise." It is, however, by no means certain that "drug" in this sense has any reference to medicine. The phrase "a drug in the market" is quite modern. The Oxford English Dictionary does not trace it further back than to Hood's "Up the Rhine" (1840). The etymology of "drug" as applied to a medicinal substance is itself obscure, and at the time when it began to be used particularly in this sense—the first known instance of such special use occurs in 1661, when Fuller makes a distinction between "drugs and dainties"—it was used habitually, as it had been all along, of many other things than apothecaries' drugs, and was indeed a general name in commerce for spices and other commodities brought from abroad and used in medicine, dyeing, and the mechanical arts. Adam Smith, so late as 1776, speaks of tea as a drug. It is noteworthy, too, that in one only of the many quotations for the special use of the word which Canon Beeching queries is there any reference to a medicinal drug, and possibly that is meant as a pun: "A wife's a drug now; mere tar-water, with every virtue under heaven, but nobody takes it" (1760). Whatever the fact may be, Canon Beeching's remark seems a little wanting in point; it might be argued that anything which requires so much advertising is not so merchantable as he implies.

TREATMENT OF LEPROSY.—According to the "Indian Medical Gazette," which reproduces a report by Captain Beauchamp Williams on his investigations into leprosy, it appears that a cure for this disease has not yet been discovered. A number of cases have been treated by vaccine methods during the past eight months, but the utmost that can be said is that "the patients have probably been immunised against further spread of the disease. The results obtained justify the hope that by and by a cure may be effected in early cases, but this is all that can be claimed at present. This conservative attitude is to be commended, for until there is general agreement among bacteriologists as to the method of cultivating the *Bacillus lepra* there will not be much hope of progress in the vaccine therapy of the disease, and at the moment the half-dozen men who have worked on the subject in Europe, Asia, and America are all quite at cross-purposes with each other in the matter.

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LIQUORS

Editorial Articles.

Secret Remedies.

THE long-expected has come at last in the shape of a half-promise by the Home Secretary that during next Parliamentary session he will appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the conditions prevailing in the United Kingdom regarding the sale of patent and proprietary medicines. The recommendations of the Royal College of Physicians, London, are the immediate occasion for Mr. Churchill's declaration, and Mr. H. G. Chancellor, M.P., is the one who succeeded in drawing Mr. Churchill. For convenience we reprint from our last issue the Royal College's recommendations—viz. :

In reply to the communication from the Home Office the Royal College of Physicians is of opinion that it would be greatly to the benefit of the public if the manufacturers and vendors of patent medicines were compelled to print on the labels of the bottle or other vessel the exact composition of all such medicine and the amount of each constituent.

The College, however, recommends that the manufacturers and vendors shall not be allowed to print on the label the names of the diseases or symptoms which the patent medicine purports to cure, as the College is of opinion that such printing of the names only furthers the erroneous idea that particular diseases and symptoms can always be cured by particular drugs.

The appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into this subject is the natural, perhaps inevitable, result of the agitation by or on behalf of medical men which has been going on for some years past, especially at the instance of the British Medical Association. A section of retail pharmacists has latterly given somewhat pronounced support to the agitation, with the result that the British Pharmaceutical Conference has taken the matter up, and has instituted an inquiry, the outcome of which is to be submitted to the meeting of the Conference at Portsmouth. It is not necessary to speculate upon the nature of the report which will be submitted then, or to anticipate the decision, if any, that may be come to. We suggest, however, that the proposed Select Committee of inquiry is a circumstance which should give pause to the members of the Conference. We have never met a retail chemist who has not some secret remedy of his own; a pet speciality of some kind which he does not want to give away to his assistants, far less to the public. Even Presidents of the British Pharmaceutical Conference have been known to jealously guard the secret

of medicinal preparations originated by them, and there are a number on the Executive at present who are equally careful in guarding property of a similar nature which belongs to them. We do not suppose, therefore, that they desire particularly to spin the rope which is intended to hang Proprietary Preparation. It may be advisable to appoint a committee to watch the matter and arrange evidence, but anything in the nature of direct support of the medical agitation by the Conference would be an error in tactics, and a business blunder. One has only to read the Royal College's recommendations in order to see the possibilities of their influence upon the chemist's business. We and others, including the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, published in 1903 thousands of formulae for known, admitted, and approved remedies which are sold—*e.g.*, as

Abscess-lotion.
Ague-mixtures.
Ague-pills.
Amenorrhœa-pills.
Anæmia-pills.
Antacid-mixture.
Antibilious-pills.
Anticatarrh-salts.

Anticonstipation-pills.
Antidyspeptic-mixture.
Antifat-pills.
Antiscorbutic-mixture.
Antiseptic eye-lotion.
Antiseptic throat-gargle.
Antispasmodic-drops.
Asthma-mixture.

These are only a few of the A's, and all the alphabet has to be gone through, but the Royal College recommends that "vendors shall not be allowed to print on the label the name of the diseases . . . which the patent medicine purports to cure." This would apply to the titles of known, admitted, and approved remedies. Without going further than that, chemists will see how big a part of their business is at stake. The Royal College also recommends that the "exact composition of all such medicine and the amount of each constituent" should be put on the label. A public inquiry will be of real service here, for it will dispel from the minds of Parliamentarians who are cranky on this subject the idea that elsewhere in the British Empire and in the United States of America such a provision as this is enforced. It is still too soon to say what the Select Committee will do or what should be done by chemists and proprietary-article owners to have their interests properly placed before the Committee. It will be 1912 before we know the constitution of the Committee and the reference which is made to it. It is much to be desired that Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones will be one of the members. We also know that the Owners of Proprietary Articles Section of the London Chamber of Commerce has been preparing for an inquiry, and it will have strong evidence to place before the Committee. Retail and wholesale druggists' trade associations should also be ready, for although we consider that the inquiry may be as serviceable to the drug-trade as to the public, it may do harm if traders do not look after their own interests and allow such opinions as those gathered by the British Pharmaceutical Conference to be put forward as the views of the drug-trade.

Explosives Report.

THE thirty-fifth annual report of the Inspectors of Explosives under the Explosives Act 1875 has been issued this week. It deals with the year 1910, and it is satisfactory to find that the number of deaths from accidents by fire or explosion in the manufacture of explosives is below the average. It is noted, however, that the number of fatal accidents with explosives under conditions to which the Act does not apply appears to increase with the extension of trade. Reference is made to the modifications in the law by Orders-in-Council during the year. The most interesting is the exemption of tri-nitro-toluol from being deemed an explosive. It appears that this substance has

been gradually coming into use for explosive purposes, but, in view of its relative insensitiveness and freedom from dangerous properties even when compared with tri-nitro-phenol (picric acid), so long as it was only used as an ingredient in detonators and other explosives it was not deemed necessary to raise the question of its exact statutory position. When, however, applications were received for licences to fill shell with tri-nitro-toluol as the sole bursting charge, it was felt that there was no longer any question as to its being within the definition of an explosive in Section 3 of the Explosives Act, and that the time had come to put the matter on a strictly legal footing. A large number of accidents with petroleum-spirit are reported, and in this connection the Inspectors make the following suggestion:

We would suggest to local authorities that it might be well to issue two distinct forms of licence under the Petroleum Act. There is the case of the grocer, oil-merchant, or chemist who wishes to keep a supply of benzine, naphtha, etc., on tap in such circumstances that liquid spirit is continually being exposed and the atmosphere impregnated with the vapour; and there is the case of the garage proprietor or large wholesale dealer in motor-spirit who desires to keep the spirit in sealed cans only. The conditions of the licence in the former case should obviously be more stringent than in the latter, where the risk of fire is very remote, and, if the place of storage is adequately ventilated, the risk of explosion is practically absent.

The reports of the petroleum-spirit accidents given further on in the report mostly concern the use of the spirit in motor-cars and garages, and hardly justify the penalising of dealers as distinct from users.

United States Pharmacopœia.

ANOTHER volume of the Digest of Comments on the Pharmacopœia of the United States of America and the National Formulary has been prepared by Mr. Murray Galt Motter and Mr. Martin I. Wilbert, of the Hygienic Laboratory attached to the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of the United States. This is the fourth Digest published since the eighth revision of the United States Pharmacopœia was prepared. The authors are experienced pharmacists in the Division of Pharmacology of the Hygienic Laboratory, and they appear to have ample resources for the purposes of ascertaining the nature of the comments and criticisms published throughout the world on the subjects of the Pharmacopœia monographs.

Hundreds of periodicals, annual reports, books, and Pharmacopœias have been searched for the present volume, which deals with 1908, and the briefest possible epitomes have been prepared, the whole being arranged in regard to subjects—namely, legal status and development, scope of non-pharmacopœial standards, analytical data, biologic products, vegetable drugs, and pharmaceutical preparations. These form the first section of the report. The second deals with international standards, and the third with comments on official articles, which are arranged in alphabetical order and comprise 444 of the 564 pages in the report. American physicians and pharmacists are fortunate in having work of this nature done for them by the Government. Formerly it was not so, similar work had to be undertaken on behalf of pharmacists mainly. Messrs. Motter and Wilbert exhibit a thoroughness of research and perspicacity in what will be useful to Pharmacopœia revisers which is highly commendable. The work is really of an international character, and should be useful to revisers of other Pharmacopœias. The question arises whether there might not be international participation in the compilation; but we recognise that Pharmacopœias are ceasing to be academic in character, and must become less

representative of the ideal and more consistent with commercial possibilities in association with therapeutic requirements. As these conditions vary in different countries, it is probable that a Digest prepared internationally would not be of particular service. Another question arises as to whether such a Digest is useful to others than Pharmacopœia revisers. The present Digest is prepared solely for the committee which is to revise the United States Pharmacopœia; it is not issued to pharmacists generally, and cannot be available even to all investigators. Nevertheless it is a work of general utility, because it brings together with remarkable clearness the published comments and criticisms on materia medica, and forms a good index of the work of the year such as is not published elsewhere. British work is well represented in the volume. It is curious to find the name of Mr. Walter Hills so frequently quoted in connection with specific subjects, this being due to the fact that Mr. Hills is Chairman of the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy to the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council, and as such his name is associated with the second interim report of that committee, so that he gets the credit of the work done by the whole committee. This is not a reflection upon Mr. Hills's fellow-members; but we feel sure that he would be the first to disclaim that credit if it should be specially accorded to him. We observe that Messrs. Motter and Wilbert in dealing with "Syrupi" make the following note:

"Following Government Printing Office style, which is governed by Webster's 'International Dictionary,' the spelling 'sirup' is used in this publication." We hope that this does not mean that the United States Pharmacopœia is to adopt the new spelling.

Alkali Report.

THE forty-seventh annual report on Alkali, etc., Works, which is issued this week, is compiled by Mr. W. S. Curphey, who succeeded Mr. R. Forbes Carpenter as Chief Inspector in April 1910. Mr. Carpenter had been connected with the Board of Trade since 1882, and had been Chief Inspector since 1895. Various changes have been necessary owing to Mr. Curphey's promotion, and Mr. S. E. Linder, who was Mr. Carpenter's assistant, has been retained in the same position by the new Chief Inspector. The number of works in England, Ireland, and Wales registered under the Alkali, etc., Works Regulation Act, 1906, was 1,266 in 1910, of which seventy were works in which salt is decomposed with the evolution of muriatic acid, and thus required registration under the definition of alkali-works. In the remaining works processes are carried on which are enumerated in the first schedule of the Act or are otherwise subject to registration. There has been a net increase of three in the registered works. There are also 168 works in Scotland, making a total of 1,434 registered works in the United Kingdom. In no case has it been found necessary to take proceedings against the owners of alkali-works on account of any undue escape of noxious gases, although in one instance serious warning had to be given. A case occurred in which complaint was made of alleged damage to crops and vegetation from acid gases escaping from an alkali-works, but on investigation the Inspector was unable to attribute the damage to any contravention of the provisions of the Act. Mr. Linder has been doing some research work regarding the direct estimation of volatile sulphur escaping by the chimney in smelting-works, and has reached a degree of approximate accuracy. These methods are given in the report, and there is noted the interesting point

that fluorides may at times lead to an additional form of acid escape with some particular ores. The Chief Inspector outlines Dr. F. Raschig's theory of the lead-chamber process which was demonstrated before the London section of the Society of Chemical Industry in February of this year. Further on in the report there are given the figures for the amount of ammonia expressed as sulphate recovered in the United Kingdom. The total was 367,537 tons in 1910, as against 349,143 in 1909 and 325,228 in 1908. Of this amount no less than 167,820 tons was recovered at gas-works. The increase over previous years is not so marked as in 1909 and 1908, but this is due, the Inspector suggests, to the fact that prolonged strikes interfered seriously with the yield from coke-oven works.

East African Camphor.

In the course of an interesting article in the "Agricultural Journal of British East Africa," Mr. D. E. Hutchins, lately Conservator of Forests, who recently completed a week's tour of German East Africa, states that the camphor-tree is abundant in the Wiese Forest going towards Wilhelmstal, and shows a good natural production. At one place on the West Usambara Mountains Mr. Hutchins counted twenty-six seedlings of camphor on 20 square yards. Their appearance, he states, was more vigorous than the suckers which constitute 99 per cent. of the reproduction in British East Africa. Mr. Hutchins omits to mention, however, whether the tree is allied botanically to the true camphor (*Cinnamomum camphora*), and some doubt exists on this point. Indeed, neither the German botanical staff at Amâni nor the forest officials at Wilhelmstal had recognised the tree. Mr. Hutchins's article deals mainly with timber, comprising 36,000 acres (mostly cedar) granted to a Mr. Wiese, who pays a royalty and employs about a thousand natives daily. In the wetter parts of the forest four-fifths of the timber is the valuable outeniqua yellow-wood (East African kauri). Some years ago Mr. Hutchins, on behalf of the Colonial Office, investigated the potentialities of the forests of Kenia, British East Africa, and in an abstract of his report which was published in the *C. & D.* at the time he alluded to the Ibean camphor-tree, more than half the timber in the best forest at Kenia being of that class, but nothing appears to have since been done to ascertain its camphor-yielding properties. As a fact, the felling of cedar, of which there is an apparently inexhaustible supply, is an easy and valuable source of revenue.

"The Chronicles of Pharmacy."

No work published in connection with our craft during recent years has been so extensively and favourably reviewed as the late Mr. A. C. Wootton's "Chronicles of Pharmacy." It has been as well received in the United States as in Great Britain and the Colonies, and all reviewers recognise that the work is scholarly, the result of patient research, and written by a master hand. Mr. H. Stanley Redgrove, B.Sc., communicates a seven-page article on it to the "Occult Review," in the course of which he says:

"The history of medicine is at once the history of human wisdom and the history of human credulity and folly, and the romantic element (to use the expression in its popular acceptation) thus introduced, while making the subject the more entertaining, by no means detracts from its importance considered psychologically. Of course, it goes without saying that a work on the history of medicine, or of any of its branches, could be written so as to prove exceedingly dull and dry, even if scientifically valuable, reading. This criticism, however, can by no means be passed upon a new work by the late Mr. A. C. Wootton on the history of pharmacy, the publication of which is primarily the occasion of these brief remarks on the subject. Mr. Wootton has not only produced

a valuable work of reference, in which the history of pharmacy is treated in a very complete and detailed manner, but he has also written a fascinating and, indeed, entertaining book, which anyone of moderate scientific tastes will read with interest and pleasure from cover to cover."

Several of Mr. Wootton's illustrations accompany the article. Mr. Redgrove objects to some of Mr. Wootton's statements as to chemical science not being adequate for the popular reader, but anyone who knew the author would hesitate to alter materially any of his expositions. He had the gift of extracting from scientific matters the essentials which non-scientific minds can appreciate and assimilate. In the "Chronicles" he rarely erred in this respect.

Oil of Wallflower.

E. KUMMERT, writing to the "Chemiker Zeitung" (1911, 73, 667), states that he has prepared this oil by extraction with a highly volatile solvent, and treatment of the fatty residue with alcohol, so as to remove as much fat and wax as possible, then steam-distilling the residue. The yield of oil was about 0.06 per cent. of the weight of the flowers used. It was of a slight blue colour with a marked fluorescence, and had the following characters:

Specific gravity, 1.001.
Boiling-point at 3 mm.=40°-150° C.
Acid-value, 0.35.
Ester-value, 20.
Saponification-value, 20-35.

In the earliest fractions a small quantity of a foul-smelling compound containing sulphur and nitrogen was found. It had the formula $C_4H_5O_2NS_2$. In the subsequent fractions aldehydes or ketones were present, since well-defined crystals were obtained on treatment with semicarbazide. Probably both an aldehyde and a ketone are present. These fractions, on treatment with oxalic acid, developed a marked odour of irone and anisaldehyde. The oil, deprived of its aldehydes and ketones, was saponified and the ester-free oil fractionally distilled. An alcohol was separated which, when treated with phthalic anhydride in the usual manner, was purified and examined. It proved to be nerol, and was definitely identified by its phenylurethane melting at 50° C. Geraniol and benzyl alcohol were also identified, and probably linalol. Traces of paracresol, lactones, acetic and salicylic acids were also found. The residues were fluorescent, and were found to contain indol and a small amount of methylantranilate. A further examination is in progress.

DENTAL NOTES.

Cleaning Teeth of Rubber.

To remove vulcanised rubber from teeth taken off plates place the teeth overnight in a small wide-mouthed bottle containing chloroform. The rubber may then be removed very easily next day.

Annual Meeting of the B.D.A.

THE annual meeting of the British Dental Association is to be held at the University of London, South Kensington, on August 3. The result of the Referendum voting is not yet complete, some little time being required until members abroad can return their voting papers, but the votes at the present date show a very small majority in favour of the Liverpool resolution.

Hints on Packing.

IF, after vulcanising a case, the rubber is found to have shrunk from the teeth at the gum margins, it is almost certain that the wax has not been perfectly boiled out of the case before packing. All wax should be thoroughly boiled out from the case, so that none remains on the teeth or surrounding surfaces. In packing a case, the pieces of rubber should be packed together as tightly as possible, taking care not to injure the model or investment. In this way the formation of air-bubbles, which cause porosity, is prevented.

National Insurance Bill.

THE amendments to this measure are rapidly accumulating, and now occupy about sixty pages in the House of Commons papers. They are spread practically over all the clauses of the Bill. Mr. A. W. Barton, the member for Oldham, is moving to insert at the end of Clause 14 (1) the following provision:

The rate of medical remuneration to be so calculated as to produce an amount equal to that which would be produced by private practice at the rates general in the district. Mr. H. B. Lees Smith, M.P. for Northampton, wants the first two lines of Sub-clause 1 deleted—namely, "Every approved Society and local Health Committee shall for the purpose of administering medical benefit make . . ." and to substitute the following words in italics, to which we add part of the rest to show what is meant:

The administration of medical benefit shall be in the hands of the local Health Committee, who shall make arrangements with duly qualified medical practitioners, etc.

Another amendment to ensure that dispensing shall be done by qualified chemists has been put down by Mr. Harold Smith, M.P. for Warrington. In Clause 14 (2), after "medicines," he will move to insert:

through persons lawfully carrying on the business of a pharmacist under the provisions of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

The whole clause was printed in the *C. & D.* last week, and Mr. Smith's amendment is in the same words as others on the paper. He also proposes to insert in Clause 41:

Of the Commissioners at least one shall be a woman, at least one shall be a qualified medical practitioner, and at least one shall be a person experienced in the administration of friendly societies.

Mr. Peto has also given notice to move the following insertions in Clause 14:

After "supply," insert "by duly qualified retail pharmacists."

At end of line 4, p. 15:

"and every contributor shall be entitled to be supplied with drugs and medicines by any qualified retail pharmacist in his neighbourhood, and no arrangement for the supply of medicines and drugs on a capitation basis shall be made by any committee or society."

Also in Clause 43, at end of line 12, p. 37, insert:

"and one at least shall be a duly qualified pharmacist engaged in dispensing in the county or county borough."

Sir Philip Magnus has given notice of amendments to Clause 14 for lists of medical men and for free choice therefrom.

MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL INTERESTS.

With the object of placing medical men and pharmacists on a more satisfactory footing under the Bill, Mr. J. F. Tocher, B.Sc., F.I.C., past president of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, proposes to add to Clause 44 (1) five new provisions. The clause begins thus:

The local Health Committee of a county or county borough shall, in addition to the other powers and duties imposed or conferred on it by this Part of this Act, have the following powers and duties:

Mr. Tocher's proposed additions run on with this, and are as follows:

(1) It shall constitute panels of those approved and willing to give medical attendance and to supply medicines respectively for the guidance of insured persons within the area under the local Health Committee.

(2) It shall allow each insured person free choice both in regard to medical adviser and the supply of drugs and medicines.

(3) It shall, when required by the Insurance Commissioners, submit a first scale or scheme of payments to be made to said medical practitioners and pharmacists, after consultation with them, for the approval of the Insurance Commissioners, such first scale or scheme when so approved to be purely temporary and to remain in force until such time as the Insurance Commissioners may direct.

(4) It shall prepare from time to time, as the Insurance Commissioners shall direct, the first time being within two years after the Act comes in force, a statement showing (1) the total number of visits made and consultations held by

medical practitioners on insured persons within the local Health area; (2) total number and cost of prescriptions and medicines supplied by pharmacists to insured persons within the area; and (3) an estimate of probable cost of medical attendance and of medicines based on the foregoing data, which must be supplied by medical practitioners and pharmacists on the local lists to the local Health Committee; all of which shall be transmitted to the Insurance Commissioners as they shall direct.

(5) It shall from time to time, as the Insurance Commissioners may direct, submit for their approval or otherwise a scheme of payment for medical attendance and medicine, framed on consultation with medical practitioners and pharmacists on the local lists, and based on an analysis of the local data collected. No scheme shall come into force which does not provide equal financial terms and equal conditions to each member of both panels for similar duties, nor until after approval has been given by the Insurance Commissioners; and the latter may, if they think fit, frame an alternative scheme for any local Health area, which, if they so direct, shall be the system of payment for that area.

Mr. Tocher also proposes to amend Clause 43 (5) in regard to the appointment of local Health Committees by making it read as follows:

The remaining members of the Committee, not exceeding in number one-fourth of the members appointed in the manner aforesaid, shall be appointed by the Insurance Commissioners, but so that of the members so appointed two at least shall be duly qualified medical practitioners and two at least shall be duly qualified pharmacists. Membership of the local Health Committee shall not disqualify a medical practitioner or a pharmacist from giving medical attendance or medicine respectively to insured persons.

Mr. Tocher is making arrangements to get these proposals placed on the papers of the House of Commons as amendments to the Bill. (We note that Sir Philip Magnus's amendments cover several of Mr. Tocher's points.) Propositions 3, 4, and 5 are novel, and deal with one of the most crucial questions involved by the Bill, forming a basis for discussion, at least, and a not unreasonable scheme for ensuring fair rate of payment. Perhaps the chief objection to them is that which is urged against most amendments to the Bill—they will take up the time of Parliament, and there is not enough time during this session for proper consideration of the Bill.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

Replying on June 20 to Mr. Cowan's question (*C. & D.*, June 24, index folio 910), the Chancellor of the Exchequer said his attention had been called to a statement issued by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, setting forth certain amendments desired by pharmacists in the National Insurance Bill. He added: "With regard to the position of pharmacists under the Bill, I have already stated more than once that I anticipate that their interests will be most favourably affected by its operation. I may add that I shall give very careful consideration to any proposals for the amendment of the Bill which the pharmacists think desirable in their interests."

In the House of Commons on Monday, June 26, Major White asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he would state what steps he proposes to take under the provisions of the National Insurance Bill to safeguard the interests of pharmacists and druggists, and to prevent their trade being crippled or destroyed in the event of the friendly societies wishing to set up wholesale dispensaries. The reply was in the same terms as that to the member for East Aberdeenshire on Tuesday, June 20. The position of pharmacists and druggists will be most favourably affected by the Bill (said the Chancellor), but he would be prepared to give very careful consideration to any proposals for the amendment of the Bill which they may think desirable in their interests.

In the House of Commons on June 26 Mr. J. G. Butcher, K.C., M.P., asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether his attention has been called to the effect which the National Insurance Bill is likely to have on persons holding the certificate of the Apothecaries' Society who act as dispensers for medical men in their surgeries; whether he is aware that numbers of such dispensers will lose their present employment by reason of the fact that the medical men who employ them will no longer supply their patients with medicines, and that in the existing state of the law such

dispensers will find it difficult, if not impossible, to obtain other employment either as chemists' assistants or otherwise; and whether he will take the case of such dispensers into consideration and consider in what manner they can be relieved from hardship. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that it seemed to him that under the Bill as it stands the demand for the services of persons of the class described in the question should be increased rather than diminished.

On Tuesday Mr. Astor asked the Chancellor whether he would state the total amount of the expenses of management incurred by the friendly societies in 1905 and 1909, and what percentage of the total revenue it represented; the comparative figures of the sickness insurance funds in Germany for those years; the estimated cost of the expenses of management of approved societies under the National Insurance Bill; and what percentage of revenue this estimated cost would represent.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer regretted that the information asked for in the first part of the question was not available. The cost of administration in Germany for 1909, excluding the cost to the Government, which is very considerable, was: For sickness insurance, 2s. 4½d. per member; for invalidity insurance, 1s. 3½d. per member, which, he believed, included the cost of administering old-age pensions. The percentage of total revenue, including interest, was 8.1 per cent. Excluding interest the percentage for sickness was 8.3; for invalidity, 10.3. The figures given for sickness are for the local sick-clubs. The amount set apart for management of approved societies in the actuaries' report is 5s. 8d. per head.

Sir Clement Hill, M.P., asked on Wednesday whether the Chancellor was aware of the existence of provident dispensaries which are charitably aided, and secure to their members and their families, as well as to their widows and children, complete medical attention and medicine for sums varying from 1d. to 3d. a week; and whether he has considered the injurious effect which the compulsory payments under the National Insurance Bill are likely to have upon such institutions.—The Chancellor, in reply, referred the hon. member to his answer to the hon. member for Taunton on May 24. It was the intention of the Bill that existing organisations, which wholly or partly covered the ground to be included in the National Health Insurance should be preserved and utilised rather than displaced.

On Thursday Mr. Kellaway asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the term "proper and sufficient medicines" in the National Insurance Bill includes vaccine lymph. (The reply had not reached us when we closed for press).

Mr. Cooper will, on Monday next, ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he will state under what arrangements drugs are dispensed under the German scheme of sickness insurance; and if there is a schedule of prices, will he circulate a translation of it.

INTERVIEWS WITH M.P.s.

Sir Walter Menzies, M.P. for South Lanark, is arranging an interview between Scottish M.P.s and a deputation appointed by the Executive of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. It is expected that the interview will take place in the House of Commons on Wednesday evening, July 5.

At a conference of representatives of local sick clubs held at Brynmawr (Breconshire) with Mr. T. Richards, M.P., Mr. S. Filer (Tredegar) spoke in favour of continuing the present system in his district. They paid 3d. in the pound, for which they had most efficient medical and surgical attendance. Their drug bills were very heavy, but they had the very best. Spectacles, trusses, etc., were supplied at cost price, and they also had the services of a dentist.

The committee of Liverpool and District Retail Pharmacists, appointed at the meeting held on June 8, has canvassed fifteen parliamentary divisions, and obtained the signatures of the chemists, with few exceptions, to the petition which is being sent to local M.P.s. Mr. Harmood Banner, member for the Everton division, has arranged to get the members together with the view to an interview

with a deputation of Liverpool chemists on the afternoon of July 6, if possible. If this is done the deputation will afterwards attend the mass meeting in Holborn Restaurant.

The following members of the Wrexham and District Chemists' Association met Mr. E. T. John, M.P., at the Imperial Hotel, Wrexham, on June 19: Messrs. Daniel Evans, Walter E. Jones, Rhos; J. E. Jones, Cefn; E. D. Jones, Llangollen; Alfred Wm. Barker, James B. Francis, D. W. E. Barker, Lewis Edwards, L. B. Rowland, A. V. Ledsham, J. Herbert Francis, Wrexham, Mr. J. B. Francis (Hon. Secretary) stated the facts, and Mr. John, in reply, said it was highly desirable that the supply of medicines should be given to registered pharmacists. He would take care that when Clause 14 came up for consideration this should have his vote and support. He was averse to doctors and pharmacists being sweated by friendly societies. He did not clearly see the advantage of pharmacists being represented on the local Health Committees, but he would favourably consider the matter. He was opposed to payment *per capita*. He hoped it would be possible for Mr. Lloyd George to find a means of payment for professional services rendered and medicines supplied. The difficulty was—could the Chancellor find the money for a scale rate? He hoped that if a panel was set up of qualified pharmacists in the district that all registered men would have an opportunity of accepting or refusing. When Clause 14 came up, he would consult his friend, Mr. Glyn-Jones M.P., for whom he had high esteem.

APOTHECARIES' HALL OF IRELAND.

At a special meeting of the Governor and Council of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, held in Dublin last week, the following among other resolutions were passed for modification of the Bill:

100*l.* per annum to be the maximum wage to enable any person to participate in the medical benefits of the Bill, and that no person with an income of over 100*l.* a year be voluntarily allowed to participate in such medical benefits.

That the Bill be administered separately for Ireland, with separate Commissioners and with at least one representative of medicine on such Commission.

A fee of at least eight shillings per head per annum to be allowed, the same as the Post Office pays for its employes, with special allowances for epidemics and drugs, and also for consultations in obscure cases or for help in difficult ones.

Voluntary selection of medical attendant.

Friendly societies qualified to come under the Act at its passing to continue the privilege of appointing their own medical officers for existing members.

Medical men to be compensated for any loss of income due to the breaking-up of small societies through the passing of the Bill.

MR. COOPER'S QUESTIONS.

We are indebted to Mr. R. A. Cooper, M.P. (Walsall Borough), for the following report on the answers to the questions which he submitted to several thousand pharmacists. We quote the questions, and subjoin to each Mr. Cooper's enumeration of the answers—"Yes" and "No" being our interpolations:

1. Do you regard with favour the provisions for the supply of drugs, as laid down in the Bill?

For [Yes], 178; against [No], 695; doubtful, 69; lukewarm, 49.

2. Is 1*s.* 6*d.* per head per annum satisfactory?

For [Yes], 43; against [No], 828; doubtful, 71; lukewarm, 49.

3. (a) Should there be a schedule of drugs that are excluded from this capitation grant on account of their cost?

For [Yes], 860; against [No], 35; doubtful, 37; lukewarm, 49.

(b) What basis of payment can be suggested for scheduled drugs?

None, 18; German scheme, 87; scale or official list, 145; per cent. on cost price or reasonable profit, 406; neutral, 373.

(c) Would a contract price of 3*d.* a bottle be satisfactory, exclusive of scheduled drugs?

For [Yes], 76; against [No], 820; doubtful or neutral, 76.

4. Do you agree that if doctors are precluded from dispensing, pharmacists should be deterred from prescribing?

For [Yes], 647; against [No], 154; doubtful or neutral, 180.

5. Do you agree that insured persons should have freedom of choice of pharmacists?

For [Yes], 897; against [No], 21; doubtful or neutral, 73.

6. How can freedom of choice of pharmacists be carried out in accordance with the other provisions of the Bill?

Offer suggestions, 379; give no opinion or neutral, 612.

7. If dispensing is confined to pharmacists, will the supply of drugs, say between 10 P.M. and 7 A.M., involve difficulties or require an extra assistant?

For [Yes], 499; against [No], 377; neutral, 120.

8. As doctors can prescribe without regard to cost of drugs, do you believe it is possible to anticipate the value of any capitation grant?

For [Yes], 59; against [No], 776; neutral or doubtful, 117.

Mr. Cooper is of opinion that the legitimate interests of pharmacists have not been duly considered and protected in the Bill. He intended to move amendments in the Committee stage, and may do so, but he has seen Mr. Glyn-Jones and has expressed his intention of working with him.

A SCALE OF CHARGES FOR DISPENSED MEDICINES.

Assuming that the method of remunerating the pharmacist for what he supplies and what he does has to be provided under the National Insurance Bill, it becomes a matter of interest to inquire "What would be a ratio of profit which, being worth our while, would be a fair price for the public to pay for the supply and the service?" Mr. T. Maltby Clague, Ph.C., in reply to this, says: "Obviously it is not possible to arrive at a figure from the shop accounts, as it is not practicable to separate the time employed in dispensing from that taken up in other shop duties. Reflection on this led me to the conclusion that the figures obtainable from the accounts of a charitable dispensary in a city of 250,000 inhabitants would furnish a basis. The drugs are purchased under tender and well bought. This is how it works out:

Prime cost of drugs, dressings, etc.	...	...	£925	0	0
Salaries paid to dispensers	...	...	770	0	0
Estimated rental of dispensaries (central and two branches)	...	...	300	0	0
Rates and taxes	...	...	100	0	0
Household expenses, lighting, cleaning, heating, etc.	...	...	100	0	0
Interest on capital (furniture, fittings, stock, etc.)	...	...	100	0	0
			£2,295	0	0

To that must, of course, be added management expenses, book-keeping, etc., so that one is forced to the conclusion that three times the prime cost, or 2,775*l.*, would be a fair ratio. The number of prescriptions was over 111,000, which, on the prime cost, is just about 2*d.*, and on the three times' basis is 6*d.* per item of dispensing. The note of warning is that in no case would less than that pay anyone—one undertaking such work even under the most favourable circumstances. This is less than under the German scale, as given in a recent *C. & D.*, and somewhat in close accord with the estimate given in the same columns recently."

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION'S ACTION.

It is reported that the British Medical Association has received over 20,000 replies to the circular which it has issued to registered medical practitioners regarding the Bill. A second statement has now been issued regarding the medical demands and the attitude of the public to them, and it is pointed out that the action necessary to get the medical work in this country put upon a satisfactory basis under the Bill falls into two stages—viz.: (1) That which must be undertaken with a view to obtaining necessary amendments of the Insurance Bill in Committee of the House of Commons, and (2) the action that must be taken in furtherance of the policy of the profession in the event of the Bill becoming law. The Association has invited every registered medical practitioner to sign an undertaking and to attest a memorial to the Government and Parliament. The undertaking is as follows:

I, the undersigned, hereby undertake that, in the event of the National Insurance Bill becoming law, I will not enter into any agreement for giving medical attendance and treatment to persons insured under the Bill, excepting such as shall be satisfactory to the medical profession and in accordance with the declared policy of the British Medical Association; and that I will enter into such agreement only through

a local medical committee representative of the medical profession in the district in which I practise, and will not enter into any individual or separate agreement with any approved society or other body for the treatment of such persons.

About 12,000 practitioners have already signed this. The memorial to Parliament asks that the Government should postpone dealing with all questions of arrangements with medical practitioners for attendance and treatment of the insured until such terms shall have been arranged as shall afford reasonable assurance that competent medical practitioners will be induced, in the necessary numbers, to enter into those arrangements for treatment of the insured which the proper administration of such benefits would require. Otherwise the memorial sets forth the principles and terms which were discussed with Mr. Lloyd George at the representative meeting of the Association.

The following is the first political note in "The Times" of June 29:

"It is understood that accredited representatives of the medical profession have made considerable progress towards an agreement with the Chancellor of the Exchequer respecting the provisions in the National Insurance Bill to which they have taken such strong exception. A tentative agreement, there is reason for saying, has already been arrived at with regard to the free choice of doctors by insured persons and medical representation upon the authoritative bodies, and the question of friendly society control may, by consent, be left to the House of Commons. If the amendments which have already been put down to the Bill on behalf of the British Medical Association are studied, it will be seen that most of the points raised fall under these heads, with the important exception of matters relating to the conditions of medical attendance according to the income of the insured person. Mr. Lloyd George will meet a committee of the British Medical Association to-day, in pursuance of the negotiations which are in progress, and great importance attaches to this meeting, at which the matter may be settled one way or the other."

Our contemporary backs this up with an Editorial beginning: "Rumour is busy with satisfactory arrangements made, or to be made, between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the medical profession. It will, perhaps, be best to disregard these until they are officially authenticated, although they come to us on excellent authority."

IRISH DRUGGISTS AND THE BILL.

A deputation from the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, consisting of Messrs. S. P. Boyd, J.P. (Dublin), Samuel Gibson, J.P., J. D. Carse, and Wm. Haslett (Belfast), has waited, by request, upon Sir Henry Robinson, President of the Local Government Board for Ireland, in Dublin, in order to submit to him druggists' views as to the manner in which the National Insurance Bill will prove detrimental to their interests. Mr. Boyd and Mr. Gibson explained the position to Sir Henry, and were followed by Mr. Carse, who went into details as to the manner in which the Chancellor's proposals would injure the trade. Mr. Haslett also pointed out the injustice to druggists which would result from the Bill if passed without amendment. The deputation was received in a most courteous and sympathetic manner, and was assured that when the new Irish clauses are being drafted the views put forward would have the most careful consideration.

Notes.

An invitation has been addressed to all members of the medical profession associated with London University to attend a meeting at the House of Commons on Wednesday next to consider the National Insurance Bill.

The Exeter Chamber of Commerce has forwarded a memorandum on the National Insurance Bill to the Association of Chambers of Commerce, embodying, among other points, a strong recommendation for the amendment of Clause 14 (2), as proposed by Mr. Joynson-Hicks.

The special committee of the Pharmaceutical Council (G.B.) will meet on Wednesday, July 5, to consider the amendments to the Bill which Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., is drafting. The nature of these will no doubt be made public at the meeting of chemists to be held in the Holborn Restaurant on Thursday, July 6, at 4 p.m.

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes: Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., who recently returned from a brief visit to Germany and Austria, where he studied the medical aspect of the State insurance schemes in operation in that country, is busily engaged in the preparation of amendments to the Committee stage of the Bill. It is probable that the hon.

member will in due course present a report dealing with the result of his investigations to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

A month ago it was stated in this journal, says the "Daily Telegraph," that the Government had prepared a scheme of closure for the several stages of the National Insurance Bill in the House of Commons, but would probably not attempt to enforce it unless the necessity actually arose. It would now seem that they have changed their plans. It is reported on reliable authority that they will submit it to the approval of the House without further delay, and Tuesday next is named provisionally as the day on which it will be brought forward. The nature of the scheme has not transpired.

The Liverpool proposal to form a National Association of Retail Chemists is receiving considerable support. Without further solicitation than appeared in the reports of the meeting held on June 8, about 150 chemists have sent subscriptions to Mr. L. Moreton Parry. Perhaps some stimulus has been given to the proposal by unnecessary criticism in a certain quarter. So far as the National Insurance Bill is concerned, we understand that the express object of the proposal was to assist the Pharmaceutical Society and Mr. Glyn-Jones in their efforts to get the Bill suitably amended in the interests of chemists.

Mr. L. Worthington Evans, M.P., has written for the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations and the Unionist Social Insurance Committee, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, a careful summary of the National Insurance Bill, with a good index, and it is published as a pamphlet, price one penny. The summary is free from comment, and is a carefully prepared presentation of the contents of the Bill, written in language which anyone can understand. Copies can be obtained from the above address at the published price and postage.

During a discussion at a meeting of the Port of Plymouth Chamber of Commerce on the Insurance Bill on Tuesday evening, June 27, Mr. T. Canning Baily said as the Bill stood it might mean the practical extinction of the ordinary chemist. Mr. J. Barge said there was no doubt the Bill affected chemists very seriously, and if Clause 14 passed as it stood it would annihilate a great number. The Chamber passed a resolution that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should be urged to afford sufficient time for full consideration by all interests concerned in the Bill before it passed into law, and in particular it urged, among other points, that under Clause 14 the interests of qualified chemists as traders should be reasonably safeguarded.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland has issued a circular-letter to all licentiates keeping open shop, in which are recorded the steps which the Council has taken to avert the "grave injustice" which the Bill without amendment would inflict on Irish pharmacists. The proposals submitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Nationalist Party, and the Local Government Board are set forth (*C. & D.*, June 24, index folio 911), and the letter, which is signed by Mr. Ferrall, concludes: "However satisfactory the work at headquarters may be, the members and licentiates should not allow it to rest there, as they can do good service by urging the different points put forward upon their local members of Parliament; this, it is hoped, you will take the earliest opportunity of doing. This course was suggested by the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself, and it is obvious that unless he has the support of the House he cannot adopt our amendments, no matter how sympathetic he may be. In conclusion, I am to impress upon you the importance of unanimity, and to ask you therefore to confine your efforts to the proposals mentioned. My Council believes that if we succeed in having them adopted our interests will be sufficiently safeguarded."

CHEMISTS' SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Peterborough Association of Pharmacists.—A special meeting was held at the Grand Hotel on June 13 to discuss the *National Insurance Bill*. The President (Mr. J. W. Bodger) was in the chair, and there were also present Messrs. J. W. Hall, J. G. Sturton, J. W. Whitwell, T. J. Calcutt, and H. E. Noble (Secretary). After discussion, it was agreed to send to all local members of Parliament a copy of the report of the deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a covering letter asking them to exert their influence to obtain the desired amendments in the Bill.

Wigan Chemists' Association.—A well-attended meeting of pharmacists was held in York Chambers, Wigan, on June 14, with Mr. J. Phillips, J.P., President, in the chair, when the *National Insurance Bill* was discussed. The resolutions adopted included: "All persons keeping open shop and registered under the Pharmacy Act shall have their names placed on the panel as suppliers of medicines to insured persons. Insured persons shall have free choice of suppliers on this panel; the medicines be supplied on a tariff system; the income-limit of those insured be 100l.; and that pharma-

cists have direct representation on the local health committees." It was decided to write to and also to interview the local members of Parliament.

Belfast.—At a meeting of the pharmaceutical chemists of Belfast and district which was held at 11 Waring Street, Belfast, on Wednesday, June 21, Mr. James Tate, M.C.P.S.I., presided, and there was a good attendance. After discussion, it was agreed that the committee should support the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland in the seven amendments to the Bill which they placed before Sir Henry Robinson, of the Irish Local Government Board. It was also resolved that all the members of Parliament for Ulster should be circularised, and that the four members for Belfast should be waited on, if possible, by a deputation of the committee, so that the views of the pharmaceutical chemists may be fully placed before them. Mr. Jas. Guiler, M.P.S.I., Secretary of the meeting, has since circularised the M.P.s, and is endeavouring to arrange an interview with the local members.

National Union of Assistant Pharmacists.—A meeting of the Bristol Branch was held at the Dolphin Café on June 20, when Messrs. Sharpe, Guthrie, Bransom, MacMullam, Arnold, Morse, and Walker were present. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: *President*, Mr. Guthrie; *Vice-President*, Mr. Morse; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Mr. Walker. The *National Insurance Bill* was the subject of a long discussion. It was decided that the Secretary should communicate with the local members of Parliament, urging them to safeguard the interests of the public and the pharmacist by supporting the principle that the dispensing under the scheme should be done by qualified pharmacists, and pointing out that this is, as a rule, the case in prison and workhouse infirmaries, and suggesting that the workman should certainly have his medicine dispensed as efficiently as the criminal and pauper.

Doncaster Association of Pharmacists.—A meeting was held at the Albany Hotel, Doncaster, on Wednesday, June 14, Mr. M. H. Stiles in the chair. Messrs. H. W. Shaw, E. A. Collings, F. Jackson (Bawtry), J. C. Marr, F. W. Playford, F. Brooke, W. E. Plant, and the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Harry W. Stiles) were also present. The balance-sheet, showing a balance in hand of 1*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, was presented by the Secretary and passed. It was decided to hold the annual meeting in October of each year, instead of April. The Secretary was instructed to write and congratulate Mr. Chater upon his recent appointment. A discussion then took place upon the proposed *State Insurance Scheme*. The Secretary read several letters which he had had bearing upon the matter, and an animated debate ensued, everybody present taking part in it. The Secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Cooper, M.P., in reply to a list of questions; to the British Pharmaceutical Conference; to Mr. C. N. Nicholson, M.P. for Doncaster; and to Mr. R. Bremridge.

Society of Chemist-Opticians.—A meeting of the Council was held at St. Bride Institute, London, E.C., on June 28. There were present Mr. F. S. Horsey (in the chair), Mr. Rex Blanchford, Mr. J. H. Hopper, Mr. W. H. Crosland, Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. S. W. Woolley. The first business was the appointment of officers for the ensuing year, which was as follows: *President*, Mr. Geo. Bennett (Stockport); *Vice-Presidents*, Mr. J. H. Hopper and Mr. Rex Blanchford; *Treasurer*, Mr. C. J. G. Bunker; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff. Mr. Horsey was nominated a member of the Organising Committee of the Optical Convention for 1912. The following *members* were elected: Mr. W. B. Dow (London), Mr. P. Hogley (Earby), and Mr. H. M. Radford (Sutton-in-Ashfield). The General Purposes Committee was reappointed, and to it was delegated the action to be taken in regard to Lord Henry Bentinck's proposed amendment of the National Insurance Bill, which would bring the provision of spectacles within the medical benefit of the Bill. Mr. Bunker was thanked for a gift of the "Dioptric Review" to the library.

"VIOLESSE" stands for "the soul of the violet." It is a new violet perfume, of nice odour and remarkable permanence, which is compounded by the Violesse Co., Dovercourt, and is put up in stoppered bottles to retail at 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* each, sample bottles being put up to retail at 3*d.* each. The company also make a violesse shampoo, which retails at 2*d.* per package. The articles have been placed on the P.A.T.A. list, and to introduce them to the trader a special trial parcel is offered consisting of three dozen sample bottles of violesse, half a dozen of the 1*s.* 6*d.* perfume, and six dozen violesse shampoos. The retail value of the parcel is 27*s.*, and it is offered at 13*s.* 6*d.* Orders may be placed with the wholesale agents, Messrs. Barclay & Son, Ltd., 95 Farringdon Street, London, E.C., or any wholesale house.

TRADE NOTES.

"STEPS TO A PERFECT GARDEN" is the title of a booklet issued by E. A. White, Ltd., Beltring, Paddock Wood, Kent, regarding the eradication of garden pests by means of their horticultural specialities. It should interest gardening customers.

PROGRESSION.—Messrs. W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., compressed-tablet makers, Leeds, have removed their factory to Rawdon, near Leeds. The works have been especially built, are on the most modern lines, and possess railway facilities which will enable the company to improve their arrangements for supplying the trade.

MESSRS. SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford Street, London, S.E., have been appointed purveyors of Scrubb's ammonia to H.M. King Gustav V. of Sweden. Messrs. Scrubb & Co. already hold similar appointments to their Majesties King George V., King Alfonso XIII. of Spain, the King of Roumania, the King of Serbia, and H.M. the Czar of Bulgaria.

P.A.T.A. PRICES.—The additions to the Protected List for June are as follows: Beresford's liver salt; Erasmic La Reine d'Egypte perfume; Kutonik soap; Lombio additional preparations; Oppenheimer's Alpine Snow, etc.; Phospro; Violesse Co.'s preparations; Wait-and-See liver pills; Zodiac electro-massage machine. The removals are: Bronkerchief and preparations; Down's Farmer's Friend; Leadenhall Press Co.'s preparations; Securitas Co.'s preparations.

CORKS.—Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., wholesale druggists, 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool, are advertising in this issue a special line in dispensing-corks. This consists of fifteen gross of corks in five sizes, sent out in a divided stock-box, and is offered for 10*s.* 6*d.* post free. We have examined one of the boxes as offered and find the corks of good quality and suited for use in bottles from 1 oz. to 12 or 16 oz. The package forms a very useful stock-box for the corks.

BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.—Messrs. F. Darton & Co., Clerkenwell Optical Works, 142 St. John Street, London, E.C., have published a special price-list of binoculars and telescopes. This is a booklet of twenty pages, and contains a representative selection of modern binocular glasses, opera-glasses, field-glasses, and telescopes such as are useful for sale by chemists. The goods figured are not confined to those of Messrs. Darton's make, but include, for instance, the prismatic binoculars of Zeiss and Goerz.

RAPHAEL'S CATALOGUE.—Raphael's, Ltd., manufacturing opticians, Hatton Garden, London, E.C., have just published a new edition—the eleventh—of volume I. of their general catalogue. The subjects dealt with are: Eye-glasses and spectacles in all metals, rimless clips and spectacles, lenses and prescription glazing prices, automatic eye-glass holders, artificial eyes and accessories, eye-glass and spectacle cases, chatelaines and lorgnettes, eye-glass chains and sundries, and jobbing materials. The catalogue is a large book measuring 12 in. by 9½ in., and contains over two hundred pages. It is produced in a manner probably unique in optical catalogues. The paper is figured like watered silk, at the head and foot of each page are designs and letter-press in lavender, and the illustrations of gold spectacle and eye-glass frames are in yellow. The numerous illustrations are full-size, and being executed in half-tone give a faithful idea of the goods referred to. At the commencement a few pages are devoted to an account of the progress of the business, pictures being shown of the premises and the various departments, and there is an excellent portrait of Mr. Joseph Raphael, the managing director. We have enumerated above the contents of the catalogue, but there are many details of the various classes of goods which are worth studying by chemist-opticians. On pages 156 and 157, for example, are given interesting particulars of the uses and advantages of "amphyl" glasses, which are employed as a protection for the eyes from brilliant light, and following this one finds details of the kryptok and uni-bifocal lenses, which represent the latest developments in bifocals.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

THE annual distribution of medals and certificates to the students of the School of Pharmacy took place on June 21 in the lecture theatre of 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. The President (Mr. C. B. Allen) was in the chair, and was supported by Mr. R. Bremridge (Secretary), Mr. A. Walsh (Cape Town), Professor A. W. Crossley, and Professor H. G. Greenish. The meeting was fairly well attended, among those present being Messrs. R. R. Bennett, H. Finemore, W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., W. F. Gulliver, J. F. Harrington, J. A. Jennings, H. R. Procter, F. A. Rogers, P. F. Rowsell, P. A. W. Self, and W. J. U. Woolcock. The students were massed in the side theatre and beguiled (unofficially) the waiting minutes with a selection of school songs.

The PRESIDENT in opening the proceedings commented on the fact that his first public appearance as President was in circumstances of rejoicing, when everything was decorated. He then called upon Professor Crossley, Dean of the school, to read his report on the work of the sixty-ninth session. The Dean said that the number of students had been 73, rather fewer than in the previous two sessions. There has been an increase in the number of students taking the Advanced course of study. He then read out the lists of prize-winners, which have been published in the *C. & D.*, April 8, index folio 518, and June 10, index folio 860. Reference was made to the success of Miss Ost, Mr. Small, and Mr. Stroud in the Elementary course. Mr. Stroud has been recommended for the C. J. Hewlett Exhibition. Professor CROSSLEY then announced that "a generous donor, whose name I am not permitted to make known," has offered 50*l.* annually for an Advanced Lectures Fund. It is hoped to arrange a course of lectures to be given during April, May, and June next year after the conclusion of the Major course. Others were invited to contribute to this fund, so that the scheme may become a recognised and appreciated part of pharmaceutical education. Among post-graduate distinctions were mentioned those of Mr. R. R. Bennett, who has passed the Final examination of the Council of Legal Education for Call to the Bar; Mr. C. H. Hampshire (B.Sc.Lond.), Mr. W. R. Pratt, and Mr. W. A. Storey (Intermediate, London University). Reference was made finally to the death of Dr. John Attfeld, who was for more than thirty years Professor of Practical Chemistry in the Society's school.

Professor GREENISH and Professor CROSSLEY then took it in turns to call out the names of students who were to come forward for awards. To each of the students the President addressed a few words of congratulation, and also gave copies of Hanbury's "Science Papers" to the silver medalists.

The PRESIDENT then gave a short address on the value of becoming "an inmate" of the School of Pharmacy, and in referring to the friendships formed among students mentioned a bond entered into by four students to meet twenty-one years after, which was actually kept by three of them. In another case a group of students circulated for some years a manuscript book in which were chronicled items of interest. Those students who have not obtained awards have the satisfaction of knowing that they have honestly striven to do their best. The President also referred to the proposed post-graduate course and the loss sustained by the death of Professor Attfeld, who was "fluent of speech, master of incisive Saxon, and took great interest in the school."

Mr. A. WALSH, President of the Cape Province Pharmacy Board, proposed a vote of thanks to the President. He said that he was reminded of the pleasant time he (Mr. Walsh) spent at the School of Pharmacy many years ago when he attended botany lectures under Professor Bentley. It was during that time that the first lady student attended the school.

Mr. HARRINGTON seconded, and

The PRESIDENT, acknowledging the vote of thanks, mentioned that Mr. Walsh is an old friend whom he had not met till that afternoon for twenty-four years.

On the suggestion of the PRESIDENT, three cheers were given for the King and the National Anthem was sung.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

A MEETING of the new Executive was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Friday, June 23. Mr. W. L. Currie (Vice-President) was in the chair, and welcomed the new members—Messrs. Jack (Arbroath), McMillan (Glasgow), Yule (Cowdenbeath), and Somerville (Edinburgh).

OFFICERS ELECTED.

On the motion of Mr. GILES (Aberdeen), seconded by Mr. DOIG (Dundee), Mr. J. P. Gilmour (Glasgow) was unanimously re-elected Chairman of the Executive and took the chair; and in returning thanks said he honestly intended to retire, but it had been impressed upon him that it would be highly inexpedient for him to do so at this time. He moved the re-election of Mr. Giles as Vice-Chairman, and this having been seconded by Mr. WILSON, was unanimously agreed to, and he took the chair.

The following were elected the General Purposes Committee: The Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, Messrs. A. Cowie, W. L. Currie, Fisher, Forret, D. Gilmour, Nesbit, Storrar, and Somerville.

The Committee for the Nomination of Examiners was re-elected—viz., the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, Messrs. Doig, Forret, Anderson, Russell, and Sutherland.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Mr. LENNOX then proposed the motion of which he gave notice some time ago to the effect that they strongly urge upon the Council the necessity of reconsidering the present standard of the Preliminary examination, which in practice had proved to be too exacting, and calling upon the Council to resume the examination under its own aegis.

Mr. KERR (Dundee) seconded the motion.

Mr. ANDERSON RUSSELL moved the previous question, which was seconded by Mr. SUTHERLAND.

Mr. D. GILMOUR appealed to Mr. Lennox to withdraw his motion, and said neither Mr. Lennox nor his supporter had given a good reason for going back on the Preliminary. The root of the evil was that at the time the change took place the Scottish Education Department laid down a dictum that Latin was to be put out of the elementary schools.

Mr. JACK and the VICE-PRESIDENT also took part in the discussion, and ultimately Mr. LENNOX agreed to withdraw the motion in the meantime on the understanding that he would be given another opportunity to bring it forward.

OTHER BUSINESS.

The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Messrs. Wilson and Cowie were appointed delegates to the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Portsmouth.

The arrangements for the scientific evening meetings in the ensuing winter were remitted to the General Purposes Committee.

The next item of business was the National Insurance Bill. The ASSISTANT SECRETARY stated that since their last meeting a week ago additional replies had been received from Scottish members of Parliament all promising favourable consideration of the Executive's report, with one exception. Mr. Munro Ferguson, the member for Leith Burghs, replied that he felt he could not accept the amendments made by the pharmacists unless they were accepted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He (Mr. Hill) advised Mr. Ferguson by letter that they had reason to hope that if they could get their amendments passed in the House of Commons the Chancellor would accept them, and asking him to confer with Mr. Glyn-Jones on the matter.

Mr. GILES said that meant that Mr. Ferguson would support them if the Government accepted the amendments.

Mr. KERR also stated that he had received a reply from Mr. Winston Churchill to his communication stating that he had sent it on to the Chancellor.

The Executive then went into committee, and the VICE-PRESIDENT made a statement. It was arranged that they should ask Sir Walter Menzies, M.P., to arrange for a conference between the Scottish members of Parliament and a representative deputation of Scottish pharmacists. Two additional amendments were proposed to be submitted.

One, by Mr. Anderson Russell, was that there should be inserted in Clause 14 the words :

"And every insured person shall have free choice of chemist subject to consent of the chemist to act."

The other, by Mr. Yule, was that in Clause 14 (2) the reference to approved societies should be deleted and that the section should read :

"Every such Local Health Committee shall, subject to regulations on a scale system to be inserted in the Bill, make provision," etc.

In both cases it was pointed out that these were of the nature of details, and would more appropriately come into the category of regulations to be framed by the Commissioners, but it was agreed to forward both to London as suggestions for consideration in the final adjustment of amendments. The other amendments agreed upon and submitted to every member of Parliament in Scotland were unanimously adopted as the final form of recommendation to the Council.

SUMMER OUTINGS.

At Folkestone.

The staff of Messrs. Fassett & Johnson, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C., went to Folkestone on June 17 for their annual



THE STAFF OF MESSRS. FASSETT & JOHNSON.

outing, the day being spent chiefly in boating, bathing, and rambling. At the excellent dinner provided at the Queen's Hotel a party numbering thirty-nine was presided over by Mr. R. R. Hunting, the general manager. The loyal toast and that of "The Firm" were drunk with enthusiasm, while that of the Chairman was accorded musical honours. A telegram was received from Mr. Johnson expressing his regret that at the last moment he was unable to be present, but he hoped the staff would spend a pleasant day. The photograph of the group given herewith was taken in the hotel grounds after dinner. The party arrived back in London about 9.30 p.m., the excellent arrangements made by a committee of five members of the staff giving satisfaction to all.

At Peebles.

The employés of Messrs. Pinkerton, Gibson & Co., wholesale druggists, Edinburgh, travelled to Peebles by special saloon on June 17 for their annual excursion. Dinner and tea were served in the Cross Keys Hotel, and during the afternoon various places of interest, such as Neidpath Castle and Gipsy Glen, were visited. Afterwards the company took part in or witnessed various sports in the public park. The firm were cordially thanked for the splendid day's outing which they had provided.

At Ramsgate.

The employés of Messrs. Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd., Bermondsey, London, S.E., chose Ramsgate as the venue for their annual outing on June 23. Dinner was provided at the Castle Hotel, the chair being taken by Mr. Harry Fifield, who was supported by Mr. A. Scates. After dinner members of the party went sailing or for drives in the beautiful surrounding country according to their liking. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the stewards, Messrs. G. F. Sheath and Wells.

Rhyl Plenic.

A PARTY numbering about a hundred journeyed to Rhyl on June 24, the occasion being the annual outing of the employés of Messrs. R. Sumner & Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Despite the unpropitious weather an enjoyable day was spent. Cricket occupied the interval before dinner, a team drawn from the wet department (captained by Mr. T. B. Southart) being beaten by one drawn from the rest of the house. The scores were 34 and 73 respectively. After a substantial dinner had been served, the newly crowned King's health was drunk with musical honours. Very hearty thanks were accorded to the managing directors (Messrs. A. M. Hugill and John Overton) for their usual generosity, and to the committee (Messrs. Stevenson, Stone, and Wilson) for arranging the programme. An impromptu concert held afterwards revealed unexpected talent among the party.

POISONING FATALITIES.

EIGHT deaths from poisons, including three by misadventure, have been reported since Tuesday of last week up to Thursday night.

Bitter Almonds.—An inquest was held at Earlsheaton on Mary Amanda Batley (15), sweets sorter at B. Bullock's, Ltd., Dewsbury, who died from the effects of eating bitter almonds. It was stated that the girl was set to pick sweets and bitter almonds, and that she evidently ate a great number, and died in convulsions due to acute inflammation caused by

eating bitter almonds. A verdict of "Death by misadventure" was returned.

Carbolic Acid.—Mary Ann Chisholm (36), Poole, and Sarah E. Wildgoose (67), Sheffield, both widows, intentionally poisoned themselves with this fluid.—The same poison caused the accidental death, at Crossford, near Carlisle, of the three-year-old daughter of a miner named Thomas Dick.

Hydrocyanic Acid.—At Foulsham, Abraham Starling (38), chemist's labourer, who was depressed owing to suffering from a diseased foot, killed himself by taking poison. At the inquest Mr. Henry Gildon Maddison, chemist, said he had employed deceased for thirteen years, and that as Starling had not opened the shop on the morning of his death witness concluded that he had gone, as arranged, to dip some sheep. A 10-oz. poison-bottle which had contained prussic acid was found by deceased's side. The bottle had evidently been taken from the poison-cupboard in Mr. Maddison's pharmacy.

Laudanum in overdose caused the accidental death of Richard P. France, at New Brighton, Cheshire. Deceased had been in the habit of taking drugs.

Opium.—A coroner's jury at Durham found that the death of Dr. George Brand Mathieson, Coxhoe, was due to chronic opium-poisoning due to continuous drug-taking habit.

Kind not Stated.—At Darwen, John Wright Farran (38), moulder, died from the effects of poison taken with suicidal intent.

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY, by D. Hooper, F.I.C., F.C.S., is the title of a twenty-page (10½ by 7 in.) review of the chemical investigation during the year 1909-10 on Indian industries and agriculture. The analyses noted include those of gums, resins, fixed and volatile oils, and drugs. It is issued by the Board of Scientific Advice for India.

International Rubber Exhibition.

THE second International Rubber Exhibition was opened at the Agricultural Hall on Monday, June 26, by Lord Selborne in the presence of a large audience. Sir Henry Blake, President of the Exhibition, in asking Lord Selborne to declare the Exhibition open, alluded to the fact that they had there exhibiting delegates and officials of every rubber-growing country in the world. A walk round quickly showed that the present Exhibition is a distinct advance upon that held three years ago at Olympia, the exhibits being of a most complete character, many of them being very elaborate and artistic. Practically every country where rubber is grown is represented, so that it is needless to specify each. As a whole, the Exhibition shows the rapid strides of the industry during the past three years, and some idea is given of the place it is now taking in the arts and manufactures. Rubber machinery is well represented, this including a large number of specially designed machines with which rubber factories must be equipped if their product is to bring top prices. Some of the features of the Exhibition include rubber flooring and paving, synthetic and reclaimed rubber, and rubber-seed oil. Perhaps the most interesting exhibits in the Main Hall are those occupied by Brazil, Ceylon, and British Malaya. The Union Government of Brazil has a collection of the different types of Para rubber; also pyramids of balls of rubber, the average weight of which is about 56 lb. each. The Belgian Government section and the Congo display is probably the most novel and interesting in the Exhibition. The exhibit consists of a series of stands divided into several sections, each of which is planned to teach some particular lesson. One is made to represent fully the numerous philanthropic measures now instituted to ameliorate the condition of the natives, and to combat sleeping-sickness. Another section in the exhibit is occupied by the Antwerp Chamber of Commerce, the principal rubber merchants and importers being represented, while in the Congo section there is a collection of about twenty different descriptions of plants producing rubber, and about eighty samples of Congo rubber, coagulated by different methods. The Dutch-Indian Government section, which was one of the features of 1908, again makes a very creditable display, all the big rubber importers being represented, and a few of the manufacturers. In the centre of the space occupied is a gaily painted pendopo or meeting-hall, a characteristic feature of every important chief's house in Java. The building is accurately reproduced, and is fitted up with a collection of native products, including cinchona, cubebs, coca-leaves, gutta-percha, etc. The German section of the Exhibition comprises one of the most important and interesting groups, and is fully representative of the German Empire. There are about fifty exhibitors in this section, most of them showing crude rubber. A special feature is the show of the Prussian Royal Testing Office of Gross-Lichterfelde, near Berlin. Two members of this Institute, Professor Hinrichsen and Herr Memmler, will deliver lectures at the Conference. In this section a gold medal of the Colonial Economic Committee (Kolonial Wirtschaftliches Komitee) of Berlin is to be awarded for the best process and method of extracting, coagulating, and preparing rubber from Manihot, Kickxia, and Ficus. The display from Ceylon is an extremely artistic reception or lounge stand, the feature of which is the fine photographs of plantation rubber and estates. Some of the buildings which were prominent at the Exhibition in 1908 have been reconstructed, notably the Malay Cottage, an exact representation of a typical dwelling in Malaya. The rubber exhibits by the Planters' Association of Malaya are in King George's Hall, and represent most of the crack companies of the F.M.S., like Linggi, Bukit Rajah, Chersonese, Vallambrosa, Highlands and Lowlands, Batu Caves, etc. The specimens are mostly in the form of smoked thin crêpe, blanket crêpe, and smoked sheet, these descriptions being favoured by manufacturers, and always realise the highest prices at the auctions. In the West Indies section the exhibits are from Trinidad, British Guiana, Dominica, and Jamaica. The West

Indies are in their infancy as regards rubber production. In the Entrance Hall the Acme Chemical Co., Ltd., make a full display of their well-known insecticide preparations, these including the Acme weed-killer, concentrated extract of quassia, quassia-chips, winter wash, lawn sand, spraying appliances, etc. The company issue an interesting booklet on the best methods of destroyingalang grass (the bane of rubber-planters) and other weeds. In the German section the Helfenberg Chemical Works A.G. (late Eugen Dieterich) have a stand devoted to rubber-plasters. The Leyland and Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., include at their stand a full range of surgical rubber goods, such as enemas, injection-bottles, surgical-bandages, babies' teats and tubing, rubber corks of all sizes, soap-stands, and other rubber goods for chemical and surgical purposes. Rubber coagulants are represented by the Elias Pure Rubber Process, Ltd., and among those showing chemicals are Typke & King, their special lines being "Golden sulphuret" and "Crimson sulphuret of antimony," guaranteed to contain a constant percentage of free sulphur. Alfred Smith, of Clayton, Manchester, has also a full range of chemicals and colours used in the rubber industry. The Imperial Institute have a number of exhibits in the King's Hall, showing the rubber resources of the British Empire, arranged on a geographical basis. A section is devoted to each country, and include (1) general information regarding the rubber-yielding plants; (2) herbarium specimens; (3) photographs of the plants or plantations; (4) typical specimens of rubber of each country; (5) statistics of production during the last ten years, and a general statement of the total production of rubber in the British Empire. The Exhibition is to remain open until July 14, and its success is already assured. During its continuance well-known experts will lecture. Professor Robert Wallace will deal with rubber diseases and pests; Dr. P. Schidrowitz will review the chemistry of rubber; Mr. Herbert Wright will treat of rubber-planting in Malaya; Mr. H. C. T. Gardner, F.C.S., will also lecture, and others will deal with the Brazilian rubber trade, guayule cultivation in Mexico, synthetic rubber, and cognate matters.

PERSONALITIES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MR. H. E. CREASE, chemist, Thames, New Zealand, has sold his business there and is now in England on a visit.

MR. THOS. H. CARR, of Sangers, has removed from Fulham to 18 Airedale Road, South Ealing, London, W.

MR. H. MADDOERY, of Basle, principal of Messrs. Pfeifer & Co., 4 Cullum Street, London, E.C., has been appointed Consul for Japan.

MR. DAVID L. BEHRMANN, of Johannesburg, who, with Mrs. Behrmann, has been in England and on the Continent of Europe since February, returns by the *Armada Castle* on Saturday, July 1.

MR. PERCY J. ASHFIELD, chemist and optician, 66 High Street, Rhyl, has edited the official guide to "Sunny Rhyl," which has been issued by the Rhyl Advertising Association. The notes on the town are well illustrated, and alternate pages are devoted to advertisements of local establishments.

THE SPECTACLE-MAKERS' COMPANY was well represented at the Coronation in Westminster Abbey. Peers attending the Coronation who belong to it numbered six—Viscount Hill, Lord Aldenham, Lord Burnham, K.C.V.O., Lord Ashcombe, Lord Devonport, and Lord Addington. Six members of the House of Commons who are Spectacle-makers were also there: The Hon. William Peel, Colonel the Hon. Harry Lawson, Mr. J. T. Agg-Gardner, Sir J. F. Flannery, Sir Henry Kimber, and Sir J. F. L. Rolleston.

CHINA GALLS.—The British Consul at Chungking reports that the European demand fell off during 1910, so that Szechuan nut-galls were not wanted, except at low prices, with the result that shippers lost considerably on their consignments to Shanghai. This is reflected, he says, in the Customs figures, which show a decrease from 15,592 piculs (18,561 cwt.) in 1909 to 13,012 piculs (15,490 cwt.) in 1910.

TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., June 29.

BUSINESS has been fully resumed this week, but the end of the half-year helps to restrict consumers' orders in many directions. There are, however, indications of an expansion as soon as stocktaking operations are over. A fair number of fluctuations have taken place, mostly in sellers' favour. Opium is an outstanding feature, and with an excited market in Smyrna, prices are about 3s. per lb. dearer on the week. Consequently morphine has been active, and makers' price is 2d. higher. Codeine is also dearer. Interest is again being shown in menthol by speculators, added to which, U.S.A. is a buyer. Balsam tolu has been advanced, and is scarce; Senega has also improved about 2d., both of these drugs being dearer in primary markets. Refined camphor is firm. Carbolic acid has been advanced, and sulphocarbolates may follow. Cod-liver oil remains steady. Clove oil is cheaper. Acacia-gums are firm, and lime-juice is selling freely at high prices. Quicksilver has decidedly improved in second-hands, and copper sulphate is dearer. Shellac is firmer and turpentine lower. The chief fluctuations have been as under :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Balsam Tolu	Aloes, Cape	Balsam,	Clove oil
Carnauba wax	Ammonia	Canada	Ipecacuanha
Chiretta	sulphate	Castor oil	(Matto
Copper	Carbolic acid	Honey	Grosso)
sulphate	Menthol	Turmeric	Petroleum
Lime-juice	Quicksilver		Turpentine
Morphine			Wax, bees'
Opium			(Jamaica)
Senega			

Cablegrams.

BERGEN, June 21.—Market for finest non-congealing cod-liver oil is quiet but unaltered at 106s. 6d. per barrel c.i.f. terms.

SMYRNA, June 22.—The sales of opium amount to 20 cases for America and England, at the equivalent of 16s. 6d. per lb.; also 10 cases for speculators at 17s.; market very firm; crop estimated below 4,000 cases.

SMYRNA, June 23.—For druggists' opium testing 11½ per cent. 19s. 6d. per lb. is now quoted. There are now buyers on a large scale, but few sellers, and with an excited market 25s. is looked for shortly.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Business in drugs is quiet. Opium is steady at \$5.60 per lb. for druggists' by single cases (see later cable). Hydrastis (golden seal) has advanced 15c. per lb. to \$3.45. Copaiba is firmer at 42c. for Central and South American. Canada balsam is casier at \$4.10. Cartagena ipecacuanha is from 5c. to 10c. higher at \$1.90 per lb., and Mexican sarsaparilla is steady at 18c. Menthol has advanced to \$4.90 per lb.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Business in drugs is quiet. Opium has advanced to \$6 per lb. for druggists' by single cases.

Peppermint oil in tins is firmer at \$2.70. Menthol has advanced 10c. to \$5.10. Guarana has been reduced to \$1.70, and Mexican sarsaparilla is easier at 17c. Cascara sagrada is firmer at 8½c. and hydrastis (golden seal) is firm at \$3.45 per lb.

London Markets.

ANISE OIL (STAR) is firm at from 4s. 10d. to 4s. 11d. per lb. spot, the higher price being for "Red Ship" brand, and to arrive 4s. 5d. to 4s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted.

ANISEED is unchanged at 25s. per cwt. for fair Russian on the spot and 30s. for Spanish.

ARROWROOT.—At auction small sales of St. Vincent were made at 3d. for good.

BALSAM TOLU is dearer, holders now asking 1s. 3d. per lb. for large tins and 1s. 5d. for small tins. Stocks on the spot have been extremely small for several months past. The New York price has advanced to 30c. or 1s. 3d. c.i.f.

BERGAMOT OIL remains firm, it being difficult in some quarters to obtain offers for shipment; 20s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted by one shipper for 36 to 38 per cent.; spot is obtainable at from 20s. to 20s. 6d.

An advice from Palermo dated June 17 states that the market remains on the same extraordinarily high level; business has been done at prices that would have seemed extravagant some years ago. It is very difficult to say whether these deals represent actual purchases by consumers, or are for the purpose of covering short sales by incautious exporters.

A further report dated June 24 states that the high prices ruling all through the season have induced consumers who make a speciality of the article to buy strictly from hand to mouth, and it seems that some of them are running short, inasmuch as there have been several inquiries and business has been done locally at full prices.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) is firm, with Japanese 2½ lb. slabs offering at 1s. 7d. per lb. c.i.f. and 1 oz. at 1s. 8d. c.i.f. for July-August shipment; on the spot, second-hands report small sales of 1 oz. at 1s. 9d. and ¼ oz. at 1s. 9½d.

CANARY-SEED is steady, but few transactions are reported. Turkish is quoted 42s. 6d. on the spot and 37s. 6d. c.i.f. terms for next crop, September shipments; ordinary Morocco, 40s. to 42s.; good 44s. to 45s.; Spanish, 62s. 6d. for fair and 75s. for fine.

CARAWAY-SEED is quoted 22s. to 23s. per cwt. for fair to good Dutch on the spot, and new crop 20s. to 21s. f.o.b.

CARBOLIC ACID.—One of the leading English makers has advanced his prices and now quotes without engagement B.P. ice crystals (39° to 40° C.) to 6½d. per lb. in large drums, detached crystals being ½d. more. The scarcity of raw material is responsible for the advance.

CASSIA OIL is easier to arrive, 80 to 85 per cent. offering at 3s. 3½d. c.i.f. terms; on the spot, 80 to 85 per cent. is quoted 3s. 8d., 75 to 80 per cent. 3s. 7d., and 70 to 75 per cent. 3s. 5d. per lb.

CASTOR OIL.—Hull make is quoted at 27l. 15s. per ton for first pressing for prompt delivery, and 27l. 10s. for July-December, delivered free on wharf, London; oil in tins and cases, 50s. per ton extra. In Liverpool 350 cases have arrived from Calcutta, good seconds of which are offered at 3½d. per lb. ex quay, and ex store 3½d. is quoted.

CINCHONA.—The auction to be held at Amsterdam on July 13 will consist of 9,622 packages, comprising 8,645 packages Ledgeriana and hybrid, 485 cases Succirubra, and 492 bales Succirubra, the total weight of which is about 800,000 kilos. The first-hand stock at Amsterdam on June 22 consisted of 5,747 packages Government and 17,354 packages private bark, or 23,101 packages in all.

CITRIC ACID is very firm but unaltered at 1s. 3¾d. for English and 1s. 3½d. for foreign.

CLOVE OIL is offered at the reduced price of 4s. 5d. per lb. for English from distillers.

CLOVES.—At auction nothing of importance offered. Privately, market is firmer, sales including fair on the spot at 6½d. and buyers; also buyers June-August delivery at 6¾d. and sellers 6¾d.; for arrival, January-March has been sold at 5½d. c.i.f. d/w.

COD-LIVER OIL.—The fact that the Finmarken fishing has now closed helps to keep prices steady, and substantially they remain as before at from 107s. 6d. to 110s. per barrel c.i.f. for finest quality, with lesser known marks obtainable at slightly less.

Writing on June 19 our Bergen correspondent states that the Finmarken fishing is now closing, and in a week or two all the fishermen from districts outside Finmarken will have returned home, the fishing being continued by the natives only. To-day's report give the following figures:

	1908	1909	1910	1911
Catch of cod (millions) ...	47.7	55.	55.1	63.4
Yield of c.l.o. (hect.) ...	58,700	50,000	40,660	42,440
Liver for "raw" oils (hect.)	25,100	27,200	17,650	12,200

The market is very quiet at the unaltered quotation of 106s. 6d. per barrel c.i.f. London for non-congealing oil.

Writing on June 26 our Bergen correspondent states that the Finmarken cod-fishing is now closed, and to-day's report is the final. The output from all the Norwegian fisheries is as follows:

	1908	1909	1910	1911
Catch of cod (millions) ...	48.2	56.5	55.7	64.4
Yield of c.l.o. (hect.) ...	59,100	50,500	41,000	43,300
Livers for "raw" oils (hect.)	25,600	27,700	17,800	12,700

There is very little business being done at present, and the quotation is quite unaltered at 106s. 6d. per barrel c.i.f. for finest non-congealing oil.

COPPER SULPHATE is 5s. per ton dearer at 23l. per ton for ordinary Liverpool brands for prompt delivery, and 20l. 5s. for spring 1912.

CORIANDER-SEED.—Russian has been sold at 16s. 6d. per cwt. New-crop Morocco is quoted 14s. per cwt. c.i.f. terms for July-August shipment.

CREAM OF TARTAR remains unaltered at 95s. for 98 per cent., and 93s. for 95 per cent. powdered.

CUMIN-SEED is quiet, at 22s. 6d. to 25s. per cwt. for Morocco and 28s. to 30s. for Malta.

DILL-SEED is quoted 10s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. terms for shipment.

ERGOT.—Recent prices are well maintained, a little being offered at 5s. 6d. on the spot, and for shipment 5s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted for Russian old crop.

FENNEL-SEED.—The quotation for shipment is 19s. per cwt. c.i.f. terms.

FENUGREEK-SEED.—Some small sales have been made at 9s. per cwt. for good Morocco, and business is reported at 7s. per cwt. on c.i.f. terms for new crop.

GUM ACACIA.—Soudan sorts are firm, spot offering at 47s. 6d. per cwt. for fair half hard; to arrive shippers quote 44s. c.i.f. terms. Senegal gum is very scarce on spot, and arrivals in Bordeaux are quickly taken up; 44s. 6d. per cwt. f.o.b. Bordeaux is about the value for Bas de Fleuve.

INSECT FLOWERS.—New crop closed Dalmatian flowers are offered at 120s. per cwt. c.i.f.

JALAP.—Both Continent and U.S.A. are requesting offers; from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. is quoted on the spot as to test. In the drug auction 5 bags of 7.7 per cent. resin (Harrison) were bought in at 1s. 6d.; a bid of 1s. 2d. is to be submitted.

LEMON OIL.—Owing, it is said, to a large demand from Sicily for the United States, several shippers have withdrawn their quotations and the market is unsettled. In other directions from 5s. 1d. to 5s. 3d. c.i.f. is quoted, but for new crop there are speculative quotations at wide prices.

News from Palermo, dated June 24, reports an unchanged market. Trade is not so slack as might be expected, even at the present high level of prices. There appears to be a continual movement of orders either from consuming places or from local operators who have to provide for shipments against previous sales. Some parcels changed hands at full prices, and sellers continue their waiting tactics, which enables them to make the best of present conditions.

LIME JUICE is selling freely, and very high prices are said to have been paid for raw West Indian, including 1s. 9d. for fine.

LINSEED is quoted 70s. to 72s. 6d. per qr. for good clean quality.

MENTHOL.—With practically a \$5 market in the U.S.A. and some inquiry from that quarter, business has been

done during the last few days at from 15s. 9d. to 16s.; and on Wednesday it was said 16s. 3d. had been paid for Kobayashi-Suzuki. At the close the U.S.A. market has advanced to \$5.10.

MORPHINE.—In view of the substantial change in the position of opium, prices of morphine salts are fully 2d. per oz. dearer, and one maker is understood to have withdrawn. A good contract business has been done on the basis of from 7s. 9d. to 7s. 10d. for hydrochloride powder, but 8s. to 8s. 2d. is now lowest.

NEROLI OIL.—The new French crop, of finest quality, is now offering at from 11s. to 12s. per oz., and second quality at from 8s. to 9s.

OLIBANUM.—Quiet. Good drop is worth 55s. on the spot, fair ditto 50s., good garblings 25s., middling 18s. to 20s., and siftings at 20s. to 22s. per cwt.

OPIMUM.—The situation in the Turkey opium market has undergone a considerable change since our last report, owing to the fact that the crop estimates have been much reduced, the opinion being that it will not now exceed 4,000 to 4,500 cases. Now that the collection is taking place it would appear that the yield of juice from the poppies is proving much smaller than is usual. This is no doubt due to the severe weather of January and February last. The Smyrna and Constantinople markets have of course taken full advantage of this sudden change to advance prices several times, and as the result of a few speculative purchases in Smyrna prices there have advanced about 3s. per lb.; on Wednesday it was difficult to name a price, owing to the excited state of the market. A few small lots have been bought for consumption at up to 18s. per lb., c.i.f. terms, for druggists, 11½ per cent., but, as will be seen from our cable, 19s. 6d. is now asked for "extra" Karahissar, and 19s. 2d. has been cabled privately. On the spot sellers have withdrawn for the time being and the price is nominal. In Persian opium business has been done at from 16s. to 16s. 6d. per lb. landed terms for usual ten per cent. morphine for shipment in August, but sellers have now withdrawn; on the spot small sales have been made at 17s. for 10 per cent. The present outlook does not point to lower prices for the forthcoming season, and it would not be surprising to see further advances if crop estimates prove to be correct.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on June 16 that buyers for England and the United States came forward this week offering 14s. 6d. to 16s. 3d. for manufacturing material (11 per cent. and upwards). Holders, however, will not listen to these low figures, and it is doubtful whether they will consent to sell quantity even at a shilling higher. The news referring to the poppy plantations is unfavourable; many of the fields are almost bare, for the plants when young perished by the severe winter colds of January and February last. The spring plants, too, having been sown late, are undeveloped, and therefore yield a poor supply of opium. The general opinion now is that our crop will not exceed 4,000 cases, and, if so, we must expect to see higher figures later on. The sales this week amount to twenty-five cases, seven of which are extra Karahissar at 16s. 3d. on speculation, and the balance at 14s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. for America and Continent. The arrivals to date are five cases (new), against thirty-two last year.

OTTO OF ROSE.—In view of the scarcity on spot, and in the absence of prices for new, quotations are more or less nominal at, say, from 35s. to 38s. per oz.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—Although there is practically no demand at the moment, the quotations for the well-known brands of American tin-oil are now from 11s. 6d. to 12s., but 11s. 3d. would probably buy an outside brand; most of the cheap lots of H.G.H. appears to have been cleared off, business having lately been done at below 14s., but 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d. London terms more represents market values. Japanese is very slack at from 6s. 10d. to 6s. 11d. on the spot.

PETROLEUM.—With the leading interests still at war, retailers are having the benefit of the present cut rates for an indefinite period. Ordinary refined American is quoted at 5d., water white at 6d., and Russian 4½d. to 5d. per gallon.

QUICKSILVER is from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per bottle firmer in second-hands, who offer at 8l. 5s. 6d., while the first-hand quotation is unaltered at 8l. 7s. 6d.

SENEGA has advanced about 1½d. per lb., spot holders asking from 1s. 11d. to 2s. net as to seller, but stocks here are only small; to arrive 2s. 2d. c.i.f. is quoted. A few sales have been made.

SHELLAC is firmer, the spot quotation for fair TN orange being on the basis of 70s.; for October-December shipment TN has been sold at 71s. to 70s. c.i.f., and sellers of AC Garnet quote 64s. 6d. c.i.f. for October-December shipment. Futures are rather dearer, sales including August at 71s., October at 72s., and December at 73s. to 73s. 6d.

SULPHOCARBOLATES.—Owing to the advance in carbolic acid, the prices of sulphocarbolsates may also be raised: the quotation for zinc is 7½d. and sodium 7½d. per lb., without engagement.

TARTARIC ACID is unaltered at from 1s. 1¾d. to 1s. 2d. from English makers, and at from 1s. 0¾d. to 1s. 1d. for foreign.

TURPENTINE has declined to 43s. 3d. per cwt. for American on the spot.

VANILLA.—At auction 114 tins were offered, and practically all sold at steady to full prices.

WAX, CARNAUBA.—The spot value is now about 160s. per cwt. for waxy grey.

The exports from the port of Ceara during 1910 amounted to 478,641 kilos., of which 394,687 kilos. went to the U.S.A. and 76,953 to Europe.

WAX, JAPANESE, steady, the sales including 300 cases at 39s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. for July-August shipment.

London Drug-auctions.

At the auctions of first- and second-hand drugs the tone was dull, and by far the bulk of the offerings was bought in. The outstanding feature was, perhaps, the fair demand for cardamoms, which were irregular but generally firmer on the average. Cape aloes also sold at irregular rates, but about 6d. higher on balance; other descriptions were neglected. Buchu is flat, with a continued absence of American buying. Common Palembang benzoin brought high prices, and Sumatra passed the hammer unsold. Cubebs are held for a substantial advance, and chiretta, being very scarce, brought a long price. Dragon's-blood appears to sell by private treaty only, and the same applies to gamboge. Honey is rather easier, Chilian and Jamaican being in demand. Matto Grosso ipecacuanha met with a fall of 9d. on the recent private artificial price, this being due to arrivals, which, however, could not be offered owing to the strike, which also affected the offerings of other parcels of drugs to-day. Rhubarb is quiet, with an easy undertone. Native Jamaica sarsaparilla brought full prices, and Tinnevely senna, mostly from second-hands, was largely bought in. Turmeric tending easier. Jamaica beeswax was all bought in, but privately sales have been made at easier rates; Madagascar was unchanged. The following table shows the quantities of goods offered and sold:

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Aloes—			Colocynth pulp	6	0
Cape	47	47	Copaiba (Para)	1	0
Socotrine (kegs)	45	0	Croton-seed	18	0
Zanzibar	4	0	Cubebs	10	0
Ambergris (pkgs.)	3	0	Cuscuta	52	0
Ammoniacum	8	0	Cuttlefish-bone	213	0
Anise, star	70	0	Dill-seed	67	0
Anatto-seed	56	0	Dragon's-blood	29	0
Antimony (cr.)	49	0	Eucalyptus oil	27	17
Areca	39	0	Gamboge	33	*3
Asafetida	19	0	Gualacium	1	1
Balsam Peru	5	*3	Gum acacia	14	0
Benzoin—			Gurjun oil (drms.)	30	0
Palembang	37	10	Honey—		
Sumatra	48	0	Chilian	112	112
Buchu	40	3	Cuban	8	0
Calumba	594	6	Hayti	37	5
Camphor (Ch. cr.)	35	0	Jamaica	93	80
Camphor (Jap. ref.)	30	0	N.Z.	40	0
Canella alba	27	0	Ipecacuanha—		
Cannabis indica	12	1	Cartagena	6	*1
Cantharides (Ch.)	6	0	Matto Grosso	7	4
Cardamoms & seed	332	191	Minas	4	0
Cascara sagrada	100	0	Jalap	5	0
Cascarilla	59	0	Kamala	4	0
Cashew-nuts	11	0	Lime oil	2	0
Cassia oil	5	0	Mastich	2	0
Chiretta	3	3	Myrrh	73	6
Cinchona (Huanuco)	4	0	Orange-peel	13	0
Cinnamon oil	7	0	Papaw-juice	3	0
Citroneilla oil (Java)	4	0	Patchouli	59	0
Coca-leaves	15	0	Puree	7	0

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Rhubarb (China)...	68	15	Wax (bees')—		
Sarsaparilla—			Chilian	31	0
Grey Jam	5	0	China	10	0
Native Jam	23	21	East African	10	10
Scabiac	20	0	East Indian	68	*10
Seedlac	112	0	Jamaica	38	0
Senna and pods—			Madagascar	250	48
Alex.	126	0	Morocco	21	*15
Tinnevely	98	26	South Amer.	13	0
Sticklac	73	0	Spanish	18	0
Strophanthus	10	0	West Indian	3	0
Tamarinds	32	20	Zanzibar	71	0
Turmeric	581	0	Wax, veg. (Jap.)	50	50

* Sold privately.

ALOES.—Cape sold at irregular but generally dearer rates (about 6d.), the commoner grades realising better prices than "firsts"; on the usual 20 per cent tares the following rates were paid: Good bright hard Mossel Bay firsts, 35s. to 35s. 6d.; good seconds ditto, 35s. 6d.; fair slightly soft ditto 34s. to 35s.; fair softish seconds, 33s. 6d.; dull seconds, 32s. to 32s. 6d.; and common, mixed with dirt, 26s. to 29s. per cwt.; for pasty Socotrine in kegs, a pocket bid of 65s. is to be submitted to the owners.

The exports from Cape Colony during April amounted to 62,426 lb. (627l.), against 87,209 lb. (849l.) in April 1910; the four months' exports (January-April) amount to 270,200 lb. (2,672l.), against 277,347 lb. (2,803l.) in 1910.

ANISE (STAR).—Fair Chinese, of which 70 cases offered, were limited at 78s. per cwt., at which business has been done privately.

ANTIMONY.—China crude was bought in at from 16l. to 17l. per ton.

BALSAM, PERU.—For fair of direct import 8s. 2d. per lb. was wanted; 3 cases had been sold privately.

BENZONIN.—Quiet, no Sumatra being sold; 27 cases good almondy seconds were retired at 8l. 10s., the limit being 8l. 5s., and for good fair ditto 7l. 17s. 6d. was wanted. Of Palembang 37 cases offered and ten sold at 62s. 6d. to 65s. per cwt. for common barks seconds.

BUCHU.—In the absence of orders from America, the market remains flat; but little disposition was shown to reduce prices. A bale of fair green round but stalky sold at 4s. 3d., but for the best lots freer of stalk 4s. 6d. was wanted. For good green ovals 1s. 9d. was refused, but 1s. 10d. was accepted after the sale; a bid of 1s. 4d. is to be submitted for bronzy longs. In another catalogue 2 bags longs sold at 1s. per lb. for fair green, but adulterated with klip; 57 packages have arrived this week, partly in transit.

The exports from Cape Colony during April amounted to 8,136 lb., valued at 980l., against 27,239 lb., valued at 2,192l., in April 1910. During the four months ending April 1911 the exports were 76,934 lb., valued at 11,095l., against 146,644 lb., valued at 11,138l., in 1910.

CAMPHOR.—China crude, of which 35 cases offered, was bought in at 165s. per cwt. Thirty cases Japanese refined (1 oz. tablets) were bought in at 1s. 9d.

CANNABIS INDICA.—A case of genuine Bombay tops sold at 5s. 2d. per lb., being steady.

CARDAMOMS.—About two-thirds of the quantities offered sold at somewhat irregular but generally firm rates. Ceylon-Mysore extra bold good pale, 2s. 10d. to 2s. 11d.; good bold palish to pale, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d.; bold and medium palish, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d.; medium dull, 2s.; small and medium palish to pale, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d.; small pale, 1s. 10d.; pickings, bold splits, 2s. to 2s. 3d.; small splits, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.; dull to fair seed, 2s. to 2s. 1d.; Mangalore, bold round pale, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; bold medium ditto, 2s. 11d. to 3s. 1d.; small and medium, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; tiny, 1s. 9d. to 2s.; extra bold long pale, 2s. 11d. to 3s.; bold, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d.; medium and small, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d.; small, 2s. 4d.; tiny, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.; and seed, 2s. per lb.; Mangalore seed, 2s.; small and medium Alleppy were held at 1s. 9d. per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—A parcel of fair mostly thin bark, one year old, was held at 37s. per cwt.

CHIRETTA.—Three bales of fair, part dark, just arrived, sold at the highest price of 5½d.

COCA-LEAVES.—At the auction to be held at Amsterdam on June 22, 1,152 packages Java coca-leaves will be offered.

In the London drug-auction 5 bales fair green Truxillo were bought in at 1s.

CROTON-SEED.—Eighteen bales of fair bright Ceylon were limited at 65s. per cwt.

CUBEBS.—Ten bags of fair genuine, slightly stalky, all that offered, were held for the advanced price of 10l. per cwt.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Neglected. Fair reboiled Singapore lump is offered at 11l. 10s., and ordinary to middling seedy lump at 6l. 10s. to 8l. The *Aki Maru* has brought 14 cases from Penang.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.—Seventeen cases Australian, analysing 70 per cent. eucalyptol, sold at 10½d. per lb.

GUAIACUM.—A single case of very good clean glassy block sold without reserve at 1s. 3d. per lb.

HONEY.—Easier. Of Jamaica, 46 barrels offered, and sold at 30s. to 51s. for fair palish set, 30s. for brownish set, and 30s. for fair liquid brown; a further 47 packages Jamaica, samples of which were not on show at time of inspection, sold at 34s. for cases and at from 29s. 6d. to 33s. for barrels. Of Hayti, 37 barrels offered, and five sold at 30s. for pale set, and 26s. for dark set; 40 cases New Zealand were bought in, comprising nice pale set at 45s., and yellow ditto at 38s. per cwt.

IPCACUANHA.—Matto Grosso was fully 9d. per lb. cheaper as compared with the prices paid privately, 3 bales of very fair bright natural selling at 8s. 3d., and a bale of fair, slightly sea-damaged, at 7s. 9d. Four bales of Minas were bought in at 7s. 9d. A further 12 bales Matto Grosso were catalogued, but the seamen's strike prevented the goods being offered in time. Privately Minas is quoted at 7s. 6d., and for Cartagena a fair quantity has been sold to the Continent at 7s.

MYRRH.—Four bags of small rather dusty siftings sold at 45s. and dust at 35s. per cwt. Fair Somali sorts, partly blocky, were held at 50s. to 52s. 6d. per cwt. Privately genuine dusty Aden sorts are quoted at from 60s. to 70s. per cwt.

PUREE.—Calcutta of fair bright colour was limited at 15s. per lb.

RHUBARB.—Quiet. Four cases of Shensi round and flat pickings, rather spongy, with three-quarters good pinky fracture, sold at 1s. 3d. Eleven cases of wild Shensi, High-dried character, sold without reserve at 1s. per lb. for round with half fair fracture and half dull grey and dark, 11½d. for flat and 11d. for small and medium flat. Twenty-one cases of small to bold unsorted flat, dull coated, High-dried, slightly wormy, half fair fracture, half dark, were bought in at 8d.; this quality has been selling at 7d. privately.

SARSAPARILLA.—Five bales grey Jamaica offered, and 1s. 6d. is to be submitted for part, quality being somewhat coarse. Native-Jamaica was in good demand at full rates, the sales including good red at from 1s. to 1s. 1d.; fair red, slightly mixed, 10d. to 10½d.; common yellow mixed to dullish ditto, 7½d. to 9d.; and dull red mixed 8d. per lb. Privately Vera Cruz is quoted at from 8d. to 8½d. spot, and to arrive there are no offers.

SENNA.—Practically all the offerings of Tinnevely were second-hand parcels, and little was disposed of. Small common specky sold at 1¼d. to 1½d., small and medium greenish 2d. to 2½d. For 32 bales dark Tinnevely pods, a bid of 1½d. was refused, 1½d. being wanted; 126 packages Alexandrian offered, but nothing sold. Fair broken leaf was limited at 4d. to 4½d., siftings at 3¼d. to 3½d., palish pods 6d. to 7d., and good whole leaf 7d. per lb. An arrival of 166 bales Alexandrian is reported in Liverpool, probably in transit.

TAMARINDS.—Twenty barrels Antigua, samples of which were not on show at time of inspection, sold at 8s. 3d. per cwt. in bond, landing weights.

WAX (BEES').—No demand for Jamaica, 38 packages of which were bought in at from 7l. 12s. 6d. to 7l. 15s. per cwt. Sales were afterwards made privately at 7l. 10s., being cheaper. Madagascar, of which 230 packages offered, was steady, 48 mats selling at from 7l. 1s. 3d. to 7l. 2s. 6d. for fair brown block. Remelted Zanzibar was held at 7l.

Of East African, ten blocks, part foul, sold at 6l. 17s. 6d., dullish bleached Calcutta was bought in at 7l. 15s., and ten packages Bombay had been sold privately, also 15 packages Morocco. Bleached Spanish was held at 7l. 7s.

WAX, JAPANESE.—Fifty cases of rather yellowish slabs sold at 39s. to 39s. 6d. (one lot 38s.), being steady.

Sale Standards for Citronella Oil.

In the "Perfumery and Essential Oil Record" for June, the editor (Mr. John C. Umney, F.C.S.) says: "Considerable progress has been made during the past few weeks in arranging details of a selling basis for Ceylon citronella oil. A conference between the head analysts of the leading soap-manufacturing firms, Mr. Parry, and ourselves has resulted in the formulation of tentative physical standards and a detailed process for geraniol assay being arranged. Several samples from the same drums are being examined in the different laboratories with a view to ascertaining how near are the results likely to be obtained by various workers. Of these full particulars will shortly be published. It has further been suggested to us on more than one occasion that it might be practicable and perhaps advisable to extend the principle to processes for examination of many essential oils in which slight differences in procedure or calculation of results may lead to difficulty. We need hardly say that we shall welcome the opinion of users of essential oils and analysts on this interesting proposition. The agreement come to recently regarding the testing of glycerin seems to indicate that the suggestion is within the range of practical politics."

Manchester Chemical-market.

June 27.

The market during the past week has been apparently dominated by the Coronation festivities. Still, although business has been quiet, the market generally is very steady. Bleaching-powder continues in rather slow inquiry, but caustic soda, etc., is fairly brisk at full late rates. Ammonia alkali, 53 per cent., is quoted 4l. to 4l. 5s. per ton, bags; soda crystals, 50s. to 52s. 6d.; caustic soda, 70 per cent., 9l. 2s. 6d. to 9l. 5s. per ton, all on rails at works. Caustic potash scarce at 22l. 10s. per ton for 80 per cent. Yellow prussiate firm at 4½d. to 4¾d. Prussiate of soda is quoted 2½d. to 3d. White powdered arsenic quiet at 10l. to 10l. 5s. per ton delivered Manchester. Pot and pearl ashes are in limited inquiry, and prices easier. Permanganate of potash firmer at 45s. per cwt. Cream of tartar is in improved demand, and acids generally more active. In sulphate of copper a large business is reported for shipment over the early part of 1912 at prices about 15s. per ton more than was paid a fortnight ago. Holders do not press sales owing to the uncertain position of the raw material, which has a downward tendency. Generally quotations for prompt delivery, best brands, Manchester, are 22l. 7s. 6d. to 22l. 17s. 6d. per ton, and for July delivery 19l. 15s. to 20l. 10s. per ton. Coal-tar products steady. Sulphate of ammonia, 12l. 17s. 6d. to 13l. per ton on rails Manchester. Creosote, 2½d. to 2¾d. Carbolic acid and benzols steady.

Heavy Chemicals.

The heavy chemical market continues very steady in tone, and business is fairly brisk both on home and export account. Values generally are well maintained.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA has a somewhat firmer tone, especially on forward account. Present nearest figures: Beckton, 25 per cent. ammonia guaranteed, 13l.; London terms, 12l. 12s. 6d.; Leith, 13l. 10s., July-December delivery, 13l. 10s.; Liverpool, 13l. 7s. 6d., July-December, 13l. 7s. 6d.; Hull, 13l. 5s., and July-December, 13l. 5s.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—A fair general activity is being experienced in this branch. Bleaching-powder in fair inquiry for both prompt and forward; quotations unchanged and on basis 4l. 15s. to 5l. for softwood casks on rails prompt. Caustic soda continues to move well: 76 to 77 per cent. 10l., 70 per cent. 9l. 5s., and 60 per cent. 8l. 5s. per ton for export, with home trade figures 7s. 6d. per ton more. Soda crystals in very steady demand on basis of 50s. to 52s. 6d. per ton in bags free on rails. Salts steady at 42s. 6d. Bicarbonate of soda in good average demand at 5l. to 6l. per ton f.o.b., according to packages, etc. Chlorates of potash and soda continue to show a slight improvement in all-round demand at unaltered figures of 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb. Yellow prussiates of potash and soda also meet with better inquiry at about 4½d. and 3d. per lb. respectively. Hyposulphite of soda keeps a fairly steady tone at late rates of 5l. to 5l. 10s. per ton for ordinary crystals in casks, while deliveries in 1-cwt. kegs vary from 5l. 15s. to 7l. 15s. per ton, according to quality and quantity. Silicates of soda in fair average request, 140° Tw. 4l. 5s. to 4l. 15s.; 100° Tw. 3l. 15s. to 4l. 5s.; and 75° Tw. 3l. 7s. 6d. to 3l. 17s. 6d. per ton, according to quality, quantity, and destination.

OUR AMERICAN LETTER.

(Special Correspondence to the "C. & D.")

Columbia University Degrees.—At the 157th commencement on June 7, Dr. Butler, President of the University, in conferring the honorary degree of Master of Science on Mr. S. W. Fairchild, used the following formula:

"Samuel William Fairchild—Some time President of the New York College of Pharmacy, always eager in working for the interests of that useful institution and in promoting measures to safeguard the purity of food and drugs—I gladly admit you to the degree of Master of Science in this University."

Medicine Stamps.—During the Civil War in 1860-65 a stamp-tax was imposed on proprietary medicines in the United States. Later on, during the Spanish-American War of 1898, a similar tax was imposed. Now the new democratic Congress in Washington, casting about for some means to increase the public revenues, has proposed to saddle this stamp-tax again on the drug-trade. A Bill has been introduced in the present special session of Congress, and while it has worried the drug-trade a good deal it does not seem possible that it can pass at this late hour. It will in all probability come up again at the regular session of Congress next December.

Facile Legislation.—It seems to be necessary in this country, where laws are so easily enacted, to be constantly on the look-out for inimical legislation. Recently, while the chemists of Tennessee were peacefully sleeping, two laws were enacted creating pharmacists out of two classes of unqualified persons—assistants who have served an apprenticeship of five years or more, and physicians practising in towns of under 2,000 population. This will mean a more or less radical increase in the number of shops and in the pressure of competition, which is already very severe. In the meantime the State Legislature does not convene for another two years, and this amount of time must therefore elapse before the evil can be corrected.

The Shops Bill.

NOTICE of two new amendments to the Committee stage of the Bill has been given by the Lord Advocate and Sir James Gibson relating to the chemical and photographic business. Sir James proposes the following at the end of Clause 25:

"In the section of this Act relating to the application to sale of medicines, etc., such section shall be construed as if the words 'or motor or cycle accessories' were included therein."

"The provisions of sub-section (4) of section five and sub-section (2) of section six, which enact the procedure for making closing orders, shall not apply to the procedure for making closing orders when the hours of closing are fixed at or after ten o'clock in the evening."

The Lord Advocate proposes to add to the same clause:

"The expression 'retail trade or business' includes, in addition to any business specified in the definition thereof contained in any other section of this Act, the business of a photographer, and the expression 'bank holiday' means a public or statutory holiday."

The Grand Committee met at the House of Commons on June 29. Mr. Dudley Ward was in charge of the Bill, and some complaints were made regarding the absence of Mr. Churchill, who was in attendance on the King. On consideration of Clause 22, Mr. Norman Craig moved an amendment to insert the words "as shop-assistants" after "persons employed." It was suggested by a member of the Committee that the clause as drawn includes the skeleton man and the fat woman at exhibitions. The Government strongly adhered to the wording of the clause, and carried it on a division by twenty-five to sixteen.

On Clause 23 Colonel Bathurst moved an amendment with the object of raising the population-limit from 1,000 to 2,000, which was rejected, and the clause was added to the Bill.

OLIVE OIL.—A report on trials of the "Acapulco" process for the extraction of olive oil is contained in the "Bulletin de l'Office du Gouvernement général de l'Algérie." The process consists in submitting pulped mature olives to suction in a special apparatus. Numerous advantages are claimed for the process, among which may be mentioned the uniform quality and pale colour of the oil produced, as compared with those of oil obtained by methods at present employed.



A B.P.C. Paris Excursion.

SIR,—As some intending visitors to the Conference have expressed a wish to travel direct from Portsmouth to Paris, I have made arrangements whereby they can proceed to Newhaven direct (*via* Brighton), and await the arrival of the main party from London. The party leaves on Friday evening, July 28, and four days will be spent in Paris, with the option of returning from there on the night of August 1, or taking an extension to Brussels, with return *via* Ostend and Dover. As the arrangements are nearing completion, I shall be obliged if intending participants will apply early for tickets.

Very truly yours,

3 and 4 Argyle Square, London, W.C. C. H. ATLAY.

National Insurance Bill.

Dispenser (77/48) wants the interests of apothecaries' assistants recognised in the Bill, and hopes that the Association of Certificated Dispensers will move in the matter.

[We are informed that this is not being overlooked, but the Association is not likely to champion the "cause" of apothecaries' assistants who use the Hall certificate to cover their keeping open shop as chemists—a purpose for which the certificate is no more intended than is a certificate of birth.—EDITOR C. & D.]

SIR,—As practically all parties affected by the National Insurance Bill have had their grievances ventilated in your columns with the exception of the chemists and druggists, etc., of Ireland, will you permit me a short space to lay before your readers their position and views on the matter?

If either the large friendly societies or the pharmaceutical chemists get the sole right to dispense the orders issued by the doctors, then, as these orders will be written by a medical man, they will be deemed, in Ireland, to be prescriptions, and as the chemists and druggists and registered druggists in Ireland have not the power at present to dispense medical prescriptions, they will be barred from handling these orders, even if they were for some ordinary simple drug such as turpentine, lime-water, linseed meal or oil, vaseline, boracic acid, etc. For all this class of goods the public come direct to the druggist at the present time, as well as getting advice on and their supply of drugs for the minor ailments of themselves and children. This business in its entirety would be lost to them. Not only that, but every other class of trade in sundries and medical appliances would also go, for wherever the person with the order went to get it dispensed, he or she would naturally purchase every other requisite rather than trouble about going to two different places of business, when he or she could obtain all they require in the place where they got the order dispensed. Hence if pharmaceutical chemists get the sole right to handle these orders they would not only get the benefit arising from them direct, but also the extra business accruing from the embargo placed upon the doctors in preventing them from compounding or dispensing their own prescriptions, which the great bulk of them do at the present time. Thus pharmaceutical chemists also stand to capture the entire trade of the druggists. This would be inequitable and unjust, while it practically creates a monopoly for the pharmaceutical chemists, to the detriment of the druggists and the public generally. Again, the druggists have been accustomed to supply various preparations of their own to meet the wants of the public, such as cough-mixture, liniments, blood-purifier, and indigestion-mixture; all this trade will be lost to them, for, from our experience in the past, when the public can get their requirements for nothing, not even the most respectable will under any circumstance purchase them. Especially will it be so in the case where they contribute a little. Furthermore, it would cause very great financial loss, for as business is at the present time with most in the trade, it will not stand any margin taken off, and

would be certain to put many out of business, if not into the Bankruptcy Court. We consider, therefore, it is the duty of the Government to find a way out of the difficulty created by them or grant reasonable compensation for loss sustained.

Sincerely yours,

Belfast, June 24.

JAMES D. CARSE.

Why Branches Don't Pay.

SIR,—I happen to be the successful manager of a branch shop which has never paid under any other man. This particular shop is situated on the main thoroughfare of a very large Midland town, some thousands pass daily, and it has the advantage of a tram terminus. Two years ago the average turnover was 8*l.* per week; at present it is 15*l.* I have made and carefully studied this increase, and the secrets of its growth are:

- (i) Never "run short" of anything.
- (ii) Sell everything at lowest store prices.
- (iii) Keep open as long as your neighbour, or longer.
- (iv) Put a good variety of goods in your window.
- (v) Issue "price bills," and let the public know that you can supply them as cheap as any Cash Store Chemists, Ltd.
- (vi) Always keep the shop and bottles clean and have plenty of light—it *draws* people.
- (vii) Imagine you are behind your own counter, instead of being the manager.
- (viii) Be shrewd, polite, and use tact in dealing with *every* customer.

(ix) Deliver goods punctually, and never make a mistake in giving change, and, last, but not least, use the greatest possible care in dispensing and prescribing.

Although the hours of business were very long—viz., 8.30 A.M. till 11 P.M. daily, Saturday 12 P.M.—I waxed happy to think I was progressing where others failed. To be successful as a manager of a private branch shop a man must always think that he is behind his own counter, and not open and close the shop mechanically, as we see in the stores. A mechanical man, worked by the machinery of other men's brains, who sit in an office a hundred miles from the shop, deserves no credit as a business builder. Perseverance, individuality, tact, and hard work are *sine qua non* for success.

Yours truly,

PERPLEXED. (75/58.)

Drugs in India.

SIR,—Your admirable article of May 5 on Drugs in India is of special interest to chemists in this part of the world, and as a keen observer as well as active participant in the Indian drug-trade for fifteen years, I would ask you to grant me permission to state my views on the subject. It is a pity that the cases of adulteration cited by "The Statesman" correspondents have been so obviously overdrawn, and the fact of this exaggeration being so marked detracts from the permanent value of the controversy. That India is a cheap market, or perhaps the cheapest market in the world, is generally admitted, and for this reason we are all of the opinion that the introduction of a Food and Drugs Act in this country would be desirable from the point of view of both dealer and consumer. But that English or Continental firms make a practice of wilfully adulterating their goods for shipment to India I refuse to admit. A reputation is not made in a day, and before a firm, either in England or on the Continent, can successfully cultivate an export business it has first to establish a name as a sound and reliable concern. This requires large expenditure in the shape of time, money, and brains to accomplish. Let us take the most sweeping allegation by one of the correspondents to the "Statesman"—viz., the adulteration of *santonin*. It is hardly conceivable that a well-known business house will risk its good name by selling a concoction of 2 per cent. *santonin* and 98 per cent. boric acid, labelling the product "*Santonin*," with their address on the label, and export the mixture to this country. In India *santonin* is largely used in tea gardens, where thousands of coolies are engaged and a medical officer is employed to look after the physical welfare of the workers. In giving this so-called *santonin*, it will speedily become apparent to the doctor that the result obtained from a dose is not what is anticipated, and he will assuredly look to the suppliers of the spurious article for an explanation, which they will have some difficulty in giving. The suggestion may be reasonably put forward in a supposed case of this description that the

adulteration occurred in this country. There is no doubt that a considerable amount of "faking" is done in India, and when it is discovered the blame is attributed to the exporter. The small bazaar dealer has no reputation to lose, and is a past master in the art of subterfuge and deceit, and such a thing as commercial morality is an unknown quantity to him. How different from a reputable export house with perhaps a record of a century or more of honest trading and business integrity! I have no axe to grind and hold no brief for the wholesale dealer at the other end, but write simply in the interest of fair play. In my opinion the writers in "The Statesman" have rushed into print too hastily.

Yours faithfully,

ANTI-HUMBUG. (75/30.)

Some Wisdom from the Transvaal.

SIR,—In your issue of March 18 just to hand I notice another coroner has shown himself in error on a point touching the retailing of poisons; in this instance the error was irrelevant to the case, but these mistakes are too frequent. I have for a long time noticed that coroners as a class seem to know little or nothing of the poisons regulations, and are in consequence frequently guilty of gross mis-statements, very prejudicial in many cases where chemists are involved. A coroner in his court is as much privileged to say what he likes without fear of correction as a judge on the bench, with this difference—that a judge delivering opinion on a point of law is speaking as an expert and to experts; a coroner often speaks of matters he knows little of to people who know less.

Many members of the drug-trade have been much prejudiced by incorrect statements made by coroners, especially when one considers that at such times as attending inquests the public take such utterances as final legal rulings. The habit coroners and coroners' juries have of wandering from the main point and giving "a piece of their mind" to all and sundry involved, is often very unseemly, and the statements made at such times are apt to do a great deal of harm. In this, as in other matters, chemists have the remedy in their own hands if they would but use it. If chemists are really jealous of their standing, they would resent any imputations or assertions against one of their number not in accordance with facts; let every chemist in the United Kingdom keep on his desk a packet of postcards, and when he sees any responsible public official, and above all a coroner, credibly reported as talking through his hat, let him just write a postcard and point out his error. Fifty thousand postcards assuring some under-informed and over-zealous gentleman that a belladonna plaster or a ½-oz. chip of white-precipitate ointment may be sold, if any chemist is sufficiently reckless, without those formalities necessary to the sale of a grain of strychnine (but not of a hundredweight) would make him realise the necessity of weighing his utterances or at least getting them technically correct. I have for years made a plan of cutting out such reports and letting them lie on the counter and telling the truth of the matter to anyone curious enough to inquire.

I notice your columns are as full of jeremiads to-day as ever they were; men are complaining of lack of money and lack of appreciation by the public. The first complaint comes very badly from those who make it most; the second is the fault of the complainers also: those who are out after money often fail to get it, while those who deserve the respect of the public are bound to get it; the others can't. The interest taken by the public in all matters relating to drugs and the drug-trade and allied subjects is far greater than many people think; it is a much neglected asset. If any reader doubts this, let him put an old Liebig condenser or any odds and ends of apparatus in the window and count how many people inquire their use in one day alone. That amount of respect, appreciation, and support to which any man, according to what he himself is, is entitled is there for him, and he will get it, if only he is determined never to take an unjust aspersions "lying down." The trade can do it if they cared; it is an individual responsibility for a communal end.

I enclose my card, and remain, Sir,

Yours, etc.,

TOMMY. (24/58.)

Dispensing Notes.

This section is for the discussion and solution of dispensing problems and prescriptions received by "C. & D." readers. We are always pleased to receive the opinions of readers for publication. "The Art of Dispensing" ("C. & D." Office, 6s.) is the standard book of reference on this subject.

A Dosage Question.

SIR,—What is your opinion of the following prescription for a child two years old with whooping-cough?

Chloral hydrat.	...	...	aa.	5j.
Pot. bromid.	...	...	...	3ss.
Vin. ipecac.	...	...	...	3ss.
Oxymel scillæ	...	...	...	3ss.
Ext. glycyrrh. liq.	...	...	...	3ss.—M.

5j. every three or four hours.

It is written by a fully qualified medical man.

MAG. SULPH. (81/42)

[We think the prescriber has omitted the water. Perhaps he intended to write "Aq. ad 5iv.," which would make the mixture better and safer.]

Legal Queries.

Consult the Legal Advice Section of "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1911, p. 435, before writing about your difficulty.

Doubtful (73/58).—See the paragraph "cyanides" in the *C. & D. Diary*, p. 438.

P. N. J. (64/15).—Your household expenses do not come into your income-tax returns, so you should omit the item.

Enlighten (78/17).—(1) It is illegal for a pharmacist holding a Colonial qualification to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist by retail in Great Britain with the description "Colonial Chemist by Examination." The word "chemist," however employed by a retailer who is not registered under the Pharmacy Act, 1868, is barred by Section 15.

Railway (81/40).—In England and Wales railway companies are the agents of the consignees of goods, and if the goods are delivered in a damaged condition they should be received and signed for as damaged, or whatever the imperfection may be. Seeing that the goods are the property of the consignee, it is not good business for him to delay the delivery so that the damage may increase. There is nothing in law to prevent the consignee refusing to take delivery of the goods, but by so doing he cannot shift responsibility for payment of the goods to the railway company. The law is different in Scotland. There the carrier is the agent of the consignor, so that it is the practice there for consignees to refuse delivery of damaged goods.

W. C. D. (81/19).—(1) Deafness (apparently of a temporary nature) arising from a draughty shop is not, in our opinion, an accident for which a chemist's assistant can claim under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The accidents covered by that Act are those which cause temporary or permanent disablement which prevents the workman following his usual employment. (2) It is impossible for us to express an opinion upon a contract unless we have its terms before us. Judging, however, from your statement, we do not think you are entitled to payment for half-holidays until your employers expressly agree to pay you. The fact that some other employes are paid does not entitle you to the payment, and that seems to be all you have to go upon.

Subscribers' Symposium.

For questions, answers, incidents, and interchange of opinions among "C. & D." readers.

Appreciation.

W. F. T. (52/3), when sending his renewal subscription to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, remarks: "I must have it, or I shall be lost."

Bearding the Lion.

Those recipes which are published in newspapers and bear a small "advt." notice in by no means the most prominent portion of the letterpress are frequently used by individuals who are not overburdened with wealth, and naturally when these people are called upon to pay two or three shillings they are sometimes very angry. Recently an old countryman, who deals with a country chemist in Scotland, was asked to pay 3s. for a mixture made according to a published formula. When convinced regarding the phar-

macist's good faith, he signified his intention of proceeding immediately to interview "the editor o' the —." Whether he received the satisfaction to which he considered himself entitled the writer has not yet learned.—*Hamish Dhu.*

Lemongrass, Tsetse and Other Flies.

Lemongrass has been planted by the Government of Uganda close to the great Victoria Nyanza and Albert Lakes and near all the landing-places on the River Nile in the Uganda Protectorate, it having been found that the grass drives away the sleeping-sickness tsetse fly. By destroying scrub, and by long plantations of this grass on the shore, Entebbe has been rendered practically free from the insect. It is roughly estimated that about half a million natives of Uganda alone have died through being bitten by the fly. The population has now been removed back two miles from the Lake Victoria. Not only does lemongrass drive away the tsetse fly, but it has been found at Entebbe that the oil when rubbed on the face, hands, feet, etc., also prevents mosquitoes from biting, and I find that it almost instantaneously removes the irritation caused by the sting. A small bottle put up with a brush would make quite a good speciality for druggists in the Tropics. Half an ounce for one rupee, or one shilling, or for a quarter dollar would pay well.—*A. E. Bertie-Smith* (Entebbe).

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not as a rule repeat information given in this section during the past twelve months. When references are given to past issues, these should be consulted. Back numbers for the past five years can generally be obtained from our office at the published prices. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles.

C. A. L. (Calcutta) (62/15).—FACE-CREAM.—See *C. & D.*, April 22, index folio 592. The matter was also dealt with exhaustively in the *C. & D.* in the four numbers for April 1909.

W. W. S. A. (68/14).—There is nothing you can add to the children's powders to keep them from becoming damp. This probably is chiefly due to the lactopeptine. You should wrap the powders in waxed paper.

Double Scidlitz (78/3).—HYDRARGYRI OLEATUM 10 per cent. means 10 per cent. of mercuric oxide used with 90 per cent. of oleic acid, as prescribed by the 1885 British Pharmacopoeia. Other percentages (5 and 20 were the most common) had a similar meaning, and they persist, although *hydrargyri oleas* is now official and is not made with mercuric oxide.

Souch (67/49).—FOR TIRED AND PAINFUL FEET the following powder is useful:

Pulv. boracis	...	...	...	5ij.
Pulv. potass. permang.	...	...	...	gr. j.

M.

Dissolve in a basin of warm water and bathe the feet in the solution.

Emigrant (79/50).—SITUATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND are not obtainable on this side, it being necessary to go out there in order to get them. Consult the articles in the *C. & D.* of June 18, 1910, p. 918, and April 24, 1909, p. 624. It is necessary, when a qualified man goes out and desires registration as a chemist there, for him to take his Minor certificate, with letters of identity and testimonials; also, if possible, letters of introduction to chemists or wholesale houses.

Sac Anis (69/47) asks how to treat (1) MARE IN FOAL WITH SWELLED LEGS, the only reason to account for same being that she was turned out to grass for a few hours.—This seems to be a case of "water-farcy" lymphangitis. The mare should be removed to the stable for a few days and given hard food, but not too much, and also a mild cathartic such as linseed oil and potassium nitrate. Bleeding from the jugular vein may also be resorted to. The legs should be bathed for two hours and then tied up with straw ropes or flannel bandages, and then rubbed daily with lotio plumbi et opii or tr. myrrh. et arnicæ. Alteratives and, if fever is present, tr. aconiti should be administered. When the pain is abated exercise the animal for an hour or so two or three times daily. As she is in foal great care must be taken in prescribing and administering medicine so that the life of the foal be not endangered. (2) BULLOCK WITH SWELLINGS ON BOTH HIND LEGS.—This is apparently a case similar to the above, and it should be treated in the same way.

Sac Anis (69/47).—ANGLEBERRY almost on teat of heifer near calving.—If ligature has not removed the angleberry, try actual cautery or clipping it off and applying a styptic to prevent bleeding; or anoint it for a few days with the ointment on page 339 of "Veterinary Counter-Practice," which

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will certainly have effect in the course of time. *Ae.* arsenious and arsenic are one and the same drug. Make the arsenic into an ointment in the proportion of 1 to 8, and apply a little daily for such time as considered necessary.

Sac Anis (69/47).—(1) **BAD SWELLING AFTER CASTRATION.**—There is usually more or less swelling following castration. Bathe and keep the wounds open. Observe cleanliness, give slight exercise, and keep the animal out of draughts. When clams are used do not let them remain on longer than forty-eight hours. Swelling in pigs, calves, etc., after castration should be treated in the same way. The various balsams and drugs mentioned in "Veterinary Counter-Practice" are also beneficial. (2) **STOPPING BLEEDING AFTER CASTRATION.**—A simple and one of the most effectual ways of stopping bleeding is to put a cold-water blanket or any wetted woollen cloth over the loins and haunches, keeping it moist until the bleeding ceases. Any hæmostatic, such as *tr. ferri perchlor.*, may also be used, a pledget of tow or cotton-wool being impregnated with the astringent and inserted into the wound. Usually the cold-water treatment is sufficient. In extraordinary cases where the bleeding cannot be stopped the animal must be cast and the real cause ascertained. Such cases must be treated on their own merits.

C. H. (82/13).—**SMOKELESS OLIVE OIL.**—The statement in the *C. & D.*, June 17, index folio 884, that "beaten" olive oil "does not produce soot when burned in the Sanctuary" was made on the authority of more than one Biblical reference-book. In Hastings' "Dictionary of the Bible," Vol. III., p. 592, it is stated that "pure olive oil burns without soot," but has the disadvantage of being rapidly consumed"; while in Ewing and Thomson's "Temple Dictionary of the Bible" occur the words "pure olive oil was especially valued as causing no soot." The references given for the statement are Exodus xxvii. 20: "That they bring thee pure oil olive beaten for the light, to cause the lamp to burn always"; and Leviticus xxiv. 2: "Pure oil olive beaten for the light, to cause the lamps to burn continually." These do not seem to imply freedom from soot, but perhaps this is inferred from the fact that a soot-producing oil would block up the flaxen wick with carbon, and so not keep the lamp alight "always" or "continually," which commentators seem to agree means "all night."

J. O. E. (68/58).—**LAMENESS IN HORSE.**—The hard swelling on the knee-joint following a slip or skid of the leg and which does not yield to fomentations and blisters should be treated with the following ointment:

Powdered cantharides,
Iodine,
Red iodide of mercury,
Oleate of mercury (15 per cent.),
Mercurial ointment of each 5ij.
Lard to make ... 3ij.

Mix, and use in twice.

If this is not effectual insert a seton. The striking of the knee against the other leg in starting to trot, technically termed "cutting," is usually found in young and raw animals only, but in this case is no doubt due to the injury and will disappear when the swelling on the knee-joint is reduced. It will be advisable to give the horse a few weeks on the grass after the blister has passed the active stage.

J. C. (74/61).—"Creosote sulphate" in a recipe for lawn sand probably refers to a mixture of sulphuric acid and creosote. Creosote sulphonic acids are well-recognised chemicals, but we have not heard of their being employed in the manufacture of lawn sand.

Optic (70/67).—**OPTICAL INSTRUCTION.**—You can obtain practical instructions in sight-testing and spectacle-fitting from Mr. J. C. Kidd, 551 Cheetham Hill, Manchester, or in London from Mr. Lionel Laurence, 21 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.; the London School of Optics, 47 Hatton Garden, E.C.; Mr. A. E. Grev, 13 and 14 Spencer Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.; or the British Optical Institute, Mount Edgumbe Gardens, Clapham Road, S.W. You will find further particulars in the last Educational Number (August 13, 1910, index folio 278).

H. A. B. (75/60).—The amount of ung. resinae in the formula for ung. resorcini co. B.F. is 160 grains or ʒviij., as given in the *C. & D.*, March 25, index folio 456.

Sea (71/62).—**SKIN CREAMS.**—Please refer to the index of the last volume and to the series of recipes we gave in April 1909 for the information you require.

T. H. W. (71/3).—**PETROLEUM-EMULSION PRESERVATIVE.**—See the reply we gave you in the *C. & D.*, September 10, 1910, index folio 428.

W. E. T. (80/41).—**MODELLING CLAY.**—We have no exact formula for this, which we suggested (*C. & D.*, November 19,

1910, index folio 776) could be made by tinting kaolin with sulphur or raddle and then massing with a mixture of glycerin and quince mucilage or emulsified soft paraffin. Another suggestion is to mass a mixture of French chalk (2) and wheat-flour (1) with melted white wax (3). We notice that one authority states that dry clay worked up with glycerin is what sculptors employ.

Pictri (80/26).—**FORMALIN DISINFECTANTS.**—The following formulæ will suggest the direction to proceed in your experiments for producing a compound disinfectant containing formaldehyde:

1. Liquor potassæ	...	...	26 parts
Formalin	...	...	44 parts
Mix and add to			
Oleic acid	...	...	20 parts
Spirit	...	...	10 parts

previously mixed. Finally add a small quantity of lavender oil.

2. Formalin	...	...	25 parts
Aluminium-acetate solution	...	...	15 parts
Borax	...	...	2.5 parts
Water to make	...	...	100 parts
3. Formalin	...	...	25 parts
Eucalyptus-tincture	...	...	25 parts
Spirit to make	...	...	200 parts

For use, mix one to two tablespoonfuls with a pint and a half of water.

Italia (Cape Town) (80/56).—**EAU-DE-QUININE COLOURING.**—If you consult the collection of formulæ for eau de quinine which we printed in the Winter Number (January 28, index folio 158) you will see that the favourite colourings are tincture of cinchona and red sanders-wood, both of which may be said to be permanent to light.

J. M. (80/67).—**OBESITY-TABLET.**—It is not practicable to analyse the tablet you send, but if you told us the source of the remedy we might be able to trace some previous examination of the product. These remedies are generally either ext. fuci vesiculosi or thyroid gland.

Compressed (81/65).—**BOOK ON TABLET-MAKING.**—The chief work on tablet-making is Wood's "Tablet Manufacture" (7s. 6d., Lippincott).

Wax (81/17).—**BOOT-DRESSINGS.**—The references in the index are to the pages in the *C. & D.* where the formulæ are given. These pages, as explained at the head of the index, are the numbers placed at the bottom of the literary pages.

W. R. & S. (79/22).—**SYR. CHLORAL HYDRATIS C. POT. BROM.**—The only official formula for this with which we are acquainted is that of the "Formulaire Général des Pharmaciens Français," as follows:

Chloral hydrate, crystal	...	5 grams
Potassium bromide	...	5 grams
Distilled water	...	5 grams
Syrup of orange-flowers	...	185 grams

Dissolve the solids in the water by the aid of heat and add the solution to the syrup.

E. H. R. (58/30).—**LIQ. CARBONIS DETERGENS** (not liq. saponis deterg.) with other soap is the mixture for shampooing in cases of dandruff.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," July 15, 1861.

Jacob Bell's Institution.

The Society stands confessedly in a failing financial position—there is no question about that—and twenty years' experience has taught its members what they might have assumed from the first. . . . If the Pharmaceutical Society will show any real desire to become a practical institution, sufficiently broad in its rules, objects and regulations to admit and benefit the whole trade, we shall be among the first to give it a hearty welcome. . . . The United Society has only sprung into existence because two-thirds of the trade are excluded from the advantages of a central organisation; and any straightforward honest attempt on the part of the old Association to meet the new one half-way would be hailed by all sensible chemists and druggists as a hopeful movement. As we were among the first to suggest this scheme to popularise the old Society, we shall be the first to support it; believing it to be as necessary for the true interests of the trade as it will be effective in restoring financial prosperity to Jacob Bell's Institution.

